THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.---No. 38. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the decline or change of life

☞ See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the Blood and removing all caronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, called Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to the publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;

OR TO

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take No Other!

THIRD EDITION

WIGWAM!

GREAT CONVENTION TO-DAY.

The Doings of the Delegates.

COSSIP OF THE SALONS.

The Scenes and Incidents.

THE RESULTS OF CANVASSING.

The Permanent Organization.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE PRESIDENT.

Exciting Occurrences.

THE PROCEEDINGS THIS AFTERNOON.

The Speeches of the Leaders

THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Mr. Vallandigham's Letter.

THE ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Interesting Political Gossip.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The rain which set in just as the Convention adjourned yesterday afternoon, continued by fits and starts far into the night. It was doubly unfortunate, for, besides compelling the mass of the delegations to remain indoors, it moistened the few who ventured out into the air. The hotels were crowded, even more so than on the previous evening. The most select and orderly assemblage was that at the La Pierre House, where the Louisiana delegates have their headquarters. A large number of the representatives of other sections of the country were also present, enlivening the scene by their movements and conversation.

THE GIRARD HOUSE

presented a busier scene. Several delegations are quartered here, and last night they had a large influx of visitors. The chief attraction at this establishment was the fact that Vallandigham had a parlor on the third floor. The parlor in question was crowded, and the passage-way leading to it entirely blocked up, during the greater portion of the evening. But Vallandigham was not to be found. Various and conflicting were the rumors respecting his whereabouts and proceedings.

THE VALLANDIGHAM EXCITEMENT.

It was generally understood that he had in good earnest given up his claim to a seat in the Convention, although he still refused to surrender his ticket to the floor of the Wigwam. This fact led many to doubt the withdrawal of the Prince-of-Peace Democracy, and there was consequently exhibited a strong desire to peruse the letter of withdrawal which he had written. Notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions, however, a glance at this precious document was not obtained, save by some of the leading spirits of the Convention. It will be made public some time during the day.

The question as to what had become of Vallandigham was equally perplexing. It was reported on one hand that he would pay a visit to the Louisiana people at the La Pierre House, but those who took their stand there with the expectation of seeing him were doomed to disappointment. Another report which gained credence, having been started in the most select and best informed circles, was to the effect that a serenade would be tendered the withdrawing hero. Every one was consequently on the alert, and at the slightest tap of a drum or groan of a trombone, a rush was made for the door. But this anxious watching and waiting was finally terminated by the announcement that Mr. Vallandigham had retired to his private rooms in consequence of severe indisposition. The serenade was therefore postponed, but it will probably transpire some time this evening.

AT THE CONTINENTAL

the crowd was fearful, and the scene one that beggared description. The nabobs and grand moguls whose presence had made this the scene of attraction on the previous evening were there in force, having received considerable accessions, in point of numbers at least. Most prominent among the new arrivals was John Morrissey, the renowned champion of the heavy weights, and the present Head Centre of Saratoga. What business called him to such an orderly city as Philadelphia no one could divine, but it was generally supposed that his presence here had some remote connection with his nomination for a seat in Congress from the city of New York.

FERNANDO'S MISFORTUNES DISCUSSED.

Among the questions which elicited a great deal of discussion, were the withdrawal from the Convention of Vallandigham and the Brothers Wood. There did not appear to be very many present who regretted the absence of the former, but Fernando's sympathizers were numerous and outspoken. As a specimen of the gossip in his case, we will give a short conversation between two leading Democrats, whom we were fortunate enough to overhear:—

One gentleman asked indignantly, "What has Fernando Wood done, that he must be driven from the Convention? He made one or two peace speeches at the outbreak of the war, and after that five hundred war speeches, besides assisting in the organization of several regiments, to one of whom he gave five thousand dollars out of his own pocket." "Yes," responded his attentive listener, "and besides all that, he has been guilty of every crime in the calendar from petty larceny up to manslaughter. I'm an out-and-out Democrat, but I'm opposed to Fernando Wood's sitting in the Convention. Let's take a drink."

CERTAIN PERSONS WHO WERE "HIVED" YESTERDAY.

We also overheard another conversation which throws considerable light upon the result of the day's proceedings. A small specimen of humanity, with curly hair and a long beard, who called himself a "delegate," collected quite a crowd about him by a vehement declaration of his individual principles and platform. Striking an imposing attitude and removing his hat, he exclaimed:—

"I'm barefooted on top of my head; I was made to go through the brier bushes, and to come out all right on the other side. The —— —— have had my neck under the halter a dozen times, but they haven't yanked me yet." Then, expanding his chest and throwing out both hands in a triumphant fashion, he continued: "I came from where the sun sets; I'm a Copperhead, and I'm proud of it."

"We 'hived' a lot of just such fellows as you to-day," remarked another delegate, standing near, who was of Republican antecedents, and is at present considered "sound" on almost every question, even in the radical camp. The gentleman who was "bare-footed on the top of his head" was completely overcome by this pointed thrust. During the remainder of the night he was observed to be remarkably reticent.

"COLORADO'S" CHIROGRAPHY.

During the course of the evening, "Colorado" Jewett was the hero of a little romance. He encountered Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, in one of the corridors of the Continental, when the Senator, to his astonishment, began to heap abuse upon his devoted head. The cause of the Senator's wrath was a paragraph in "Colorado's" letter, published in our issue of last evening. The obnoxious paragraph read thus:—

"Senator Doolittle:—*I am informed by* Senator Cowan, that both you and the President were wrong in not having appealed to the people for legitimate representation to-day, in place of, as now, public men."

The Senator demanded to know by what authority the "Colorado" gentleman had ventured on such an absurd and slanderous assertion. "Colorado" meekly responded that the original manuscript read thus:—"*I have informed* Senator Cowan, etc.," and that it was no fault of his that the printers had perverted his meaning. If the public will call at our office and inspect the "original manuscript" in question, they will ascertain the fact that "Colorado" is much given to a flourishing style of penmanship, which cannot be deciphered, even by an expert, without extreme difficulty.

"Colorado" has other griefs than those resulting from his fanciful chirography. It appears that the letter which he yesterday addressed to Senator Doolittle, and which, as interpreted by our compositors, caused the Senator from Pennsylvania to lose a great portion of his good temper, was treated with marked disrespect by the parties for whose edification and advisement it was intended. Thereupon, the irrepressible "Colorado" indicted the following supplementary epistle, which explains itself:—

"ROOM NO 66, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1866.—Committee of Convention:—I learn my appeal, as herein, *was torn up by your Committee.* Take care! The eyes of a just God and an enraged people are upon you. As powerless as are my views to-day, just so powerless will be your action, and all power ful will justice prove to reinstate a trampled-upon South and liberty.

"WILLIAM CORNELL JEWITT."

A NEW DEFINITION OF "LOYALTY."

Among the characters who attracted considerable attention during the evening was a full-stomached, red-faced gentleman, who was a perfect counterpart of "Johnny Bull." He was a delegate, as a matter of course, and hailed from some indefinite locality south of Mason & Dixon's line. While he was discoursing volubly upon the subject of the "loyalty" of the reconstructed, he was interrupted by a gentleman who desired to know his definition of the term "loyalty."

"I take it," said he, "that for a man to be 'loyal' in these days he must be just what a loyal man was during the Revolution—a d——d coward and a traitor to his country."

The crowd of listeners were satisfied and quietly dispersed.

The crowds of loungers remained on their feet until about 2 o'clock in the morning, before they gave a thought to bed and sleep. During this time some important business was transacted.

THE WORK THAT WAS DONE.

The Committee on Organization held a meeting, at which the measures of the Convention received a full and free discussion. Every member of the Committee was outspoken, yet quite temperate, in the expression of his views. When they came to the question of permanent organization, ex-Provisional Governor Perry, of South Carolina, proposed the name of the HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE FOR PERMANENT PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

The motion prevailed by a unanimous vote, and thus this vexed and long-discussed question was finally settled.

The Committee on Resolutions were likewise in session, discussing the work allotted to them. Senator Doolittle had been previously selected as Chairman of this Committee, but when it was ascertained that he had been fixed upon as permanent President of the Convention, Senator Cowan was selected as Chairman in his place. The "hiving" operation was thus completed, and the conservative Republicans have thus gained control of the Convention.

The question of the

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION

was also freely discussed on all sides; and it was finally concluded, and generally understood, that it would take place to-day.

During the whole of the day and the evening, the rooms of

THE PRESS CLUB

on Chesnut street were kept open, and a hearty welcome extended to all representatives of the press from abroad who chanced to drop in. This they did in large numbers, expressing themselves highly gratified with the arrangements and prosperity of this peculiar institution of our city. We append a complete list of the newspapers represented at the Convention, with the number of reporters present from each journal and the seat they occupy:—

Western Associated Press, seat No. 31; Boston Advertiser, 32; Boston Transcript, 33; Boston Post, 37; Jersey City Times, 34; Boston Herald, 35; Boston Traveller, 36; New York Express, 38; Boston Commercial, 39; Philadelphia Inquirer, 40, 41; Philadelphia German Democrat, 42, 43; Campaign Dial, 44; Associated Press, 8, 9, 13, 14; Sutton's Washington Reporters, 6, 7, 15, 16; New York Evening Post, 56; Washington Intelligencer, 93; Philadelphia Ledger, 57, 58; Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, 54; Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, 55; New York Herald, 10, 11, 12; New York Evening Post, 56; Washington Evening Star, 60; Executive Committee, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Philadelphia North American, 61, 62; St. Louis Republican, 51; Philadelphia Press, 52, 53; Chicago Republican, 46; German Free Press, 57; Washington Republican, 45; Boston Journal, 92; Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, 63, 64; Constitutional Union, 65; New York News, 23, 24, 25; Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, 26, 27; Philadelphia Age, 28, 29; Baltimore Transcript, 47; Chicago Journal, 48; St. Louis Democrat, 49; Cincinnati Inquirer, 50.

GALLERY NO. 1.

Steubenville Gazette, Salem (N. J.) Sunbeam, Ohio State Journal, Pittsburg Republican, Louisville Journal, Pittsburg Chronicle, Philadelphia Star, New Orleans Picayune, Snyder County Courier, Omaha Republican, Memphis Daily Commercial, New Haven Register, Petersburg Index, Memphis Bulletin, Savannah News and Herald, Erie Observer, Pittsburg Republican, Selma Times, Selma Messenger, Indiana Tribune, Banner of Berks County, Easton (Pa.) Argus, Norristown Independent, Canandaigua Repository, Snyder County Post and Tribune, Syracuse Daily Standard, Norristown Friend, Cincinnati Gazette, Pittsburg Republican, News Bureau, Lancaster Intelligencer, Lycoming Gazette, Chambersburg Valley Spirit, Cleveland Leader, Cleveland Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Rochester Democrat, Nashville Union, Wheeling Register, New York Nation, Philadelphia United States Gazette (German), Towanda Argus, New Haven Palladium, Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, New Orleans Crescent.

GALLERY NO 11.

Executive Committee (C. Wendell), Boston Journal, Richmond Whig, German Abend Post, Philadelphia, Frank Leslie's Paper, Norristown Herald.

Events of the Day—The Bay State and Palmetto Delegations in Social Converse—Wending their way to the Wigwam, &c.

The most remarkable event of the morning, prior to the commencement of the second day's proceedings of the great National Union Johnson Convention, was the reunion, in parlor C of the Continental Hotel, of the delegations from Massachussets and South Carolina.

A great point with the wire-workers of the Convention seems to consist in making as much as possible of the fraternal feeling that exists between the delegates from the Bay and Palmetto States. No opportunity is lost to bring gentlemen together from those hitherto particularly hostile sections of the country.

The master-stroke of policy exhibited yesterday in so arranging that the delegates from Massachusetts and South Carolina should enter the Wigwam arm-in-arm, headed by the celebrated Governor Orr, of the Palmetto State, and General Couch, from the hub of the universe, had its effect, and with commendable good tact the Committee resolved that the representatives of those States should meet together this morning for social converse and an interchange of ideas and opinions on the topics of the day and the condition of the country at large.

Accordingly, at half-past 10 o'clock this morning the Massachusetts delegation entered parlor C in a body, and soon after, the South Carolina delegation made its appearance. Three cheers were given by the Bay State men for the representatives from the State that gave birth to the great Nullifier, and whose people opened the great drama, or rather tragedy, of the Rebellion. These salutations found a hearty response on the part of the South Carolinians, who, in turn, lustily cheered the Massachusetts delegation.

A half hour was then spent in social and fraternal commingling. The two delegations completely filled parlor C, and every face wore an aspect of pleasantry and good humor.

The hand-shaking was of the most hearty and enthusiastic character, and the spacious room resounded with the hum of many voices engaged in the interchange of friendly greetings.

Here a long-haired, tall, quaint South Carolinian could be seen hobnobbing in the most fraternal manner with a sharp-eyed, intellectual-looking "Yank." Another part of the room displayed a social circle of delegates from the two distant sections, where laughter, jokes, and wit prevailed. Now and then two old but long separated friends would rush towards each other, and, after a close and earnest grasping of hands, would talk of bygone times, and mutually impart information regarding friends and acquaintances that each knew, but who had not been heard from for many a long year.

Everybody was in a good humor, and there seemed to be a disposition to run a sort of tongue race, each striving to outtalk the other. Many pleasant hits were made in a good-natured way at each other's expense. A South Carolinian would accuse a Yankee of being, heretofore, as great a Rebel in his way as he (the South Carolinian) had been, while the Yankee would retort by saying, "Well, we were able to visit you during the Rebellion, but this is the first time you have had to come and take me by the hand."

A feeling of gratification was expressed, that the wall of bayonets that separated the two sections was now removed, and that both sections could now meet undisturbed and talk over and compare ideas regarding the future welfare of both North and South.

Prominent among the throng we noticed Governor Orr, of South Carolina, and General Couch. They were talking to everybody and everybody to them. The time was thus spent until the hour arrived for their departure for the Wigwam, when they repaired to the latter place in couples.

THE GREAT CONVENTION

SECOND DAY.

THE PROCEEDINGS THIS AFTERNOON

Permanent Organization.

THE ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Reading of Mr. Vallandigham's Letter.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Report of the Proceedings and Incidents of the Convention, Phonographically Reported and Transmitted Over Our Own Wires, Expressly and Exclusively for "The Evening Telegraph."

MIGHTY WIGWAM OF THE JOHNSON UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION, August 15, Noon.

The Convention is just assembling, everything being in the most inextricable confusion. The floor is crowded with delegates, who are endeavoring to find their local habitations.

Arrangements for the Press.

The arrangements for the press, which at first promised to be very ample and complete, are being revolutionized, to the great discomfort and inconvenience of the reporters.

The Galleries.

The galleries are well filled with spectators, but there is still room left for a few thousand.

The Music.

As the Convention is coming together, the band is playing "Auld Lang Syne" and national airs.

Mr. Clymer Cheered.

Heister Clymer, who has just entered, is saluted with hearty cheering, as well as other prominent delegates.

The Proceedings.

At ten minutes past 12 the Convention was called to order by General Dix, the temporary Chairman.

By this time the floor and galleries of the Wigwam were filled to repletion. Some minutes elapsed before order was obtained.

A Small Riot.

Meanwhile, a row, or something that approached very nearly to it, occurred near the main entrance, but was quelled without difficulty.

Continued in our Next Edition.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 15.

Generals Howard and Baird.

The statements that General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and General A. Baird, commanding the Department of New Orleans, are to be removed, is contradicted in official quarters.

Circular from Secretary McCulloch.

Secretary McCulloch has issued the following:

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Notice is hereby given to holders of certificates of deposit of temporary loan other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes, that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and August 26, and that after the latter date interest will cease on such certificates.

Pardons.

The President has pardoned the following Alabamians—:Alexander Jarvis, Robert Taylor, Green county; James T. Skelton, Jackson county; William J. Johnson, Tuskogee county; Henry Moffatt, Russell county; William H. Bennett, Sumter county; also, James W. Cooke, Fairfax county, Georgia—all under the $20,000 clause.

Appointment.

Judge Edmonds, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been appointed Postmaster of the Senate, vice O'Gorman, removed.

The following Examining Surgeons have been appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions:—E. D. Kiltoe, Galena, Illinois; H. C. McEwan, Saratoga, N. Y.; John O. Slocum, Syracuse, N. Y.; William T. Sharp, Cadiz, Ohio.

Light for Vessels.

The Bay light at East End, Savannah city, has been re-established. It was destroyed during the war. It is a fixed red light of six order on a bronzed iron column.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Horrible Tragedy at a Funeral—Jealousy and Murder—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 15.—A terrible tragedy occurred last Sunday, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, at a place called "Hatton's When and Where." It seems that a man named Cooper, a Rebel, shot and killed two men, named James F. Johnson and Josiah Ellingsworth. Both died instantly.

The affair took place at a funeral, and jealousy is the alleged cause. All of the young men named were of the aristocracy of the region, and all were Secessionists.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis passed through Baltimore yesterday, *en route* for New York. It is supposed that she will stop in Philadelphia to confer with her many Southern friends attending the Convention, and post them regarding Jeff's wishes.

SAD CALAMITY—A MINISTER BURNED TO DEATH.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Tipton, Missouri, under date of August 5, has the following:—

"It is with sorrow I inform you of a terrible accident which happened here on the 28th of July. Rev. Harvey Chapin, Presbyterian minister, aged sixty years, and late of Michigan, was burned to death by the accidental catching fire of his dwelling-house. Himself and three children were at one time safe from danger, but in his anxiety to reach a trunk sitting at the head of the stairs, and containing a small amount of gold, he fell with the burning stairs, and in a moment more the entire roof fell upon him. He was burned to a black crisp in sight of his three now orphan children. Spectators were unable to render any assistance towards his rescue on account of the great heat."

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

Prussia and Bavaria Likely to Renew the War.

Austrian Evacuation of Venetia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ENGLAND.

Review of the British Volunteers.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, Monday, August 13.—The Prince of Wales reviewed thirty thousand men of the English volunteer force, in Yorkshire, on Saturday last.

Health of London.

Cholera is decreasing in the city.

Failure of a Manufacturer.

Mr. Bates, a prominent iron-master of Tunstall, has failed. His liabilities foot up about five hundred thousand dollars. Half of the sum is secured by lien on the works of which he was the owner.

British News from the Continent.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, alluding to a statement of the London *Times* to the effect that it discovers warlike intentions on the part of France in the purchase of cavalry horses and saltpetre, says the French Government has hastened the cavalry remount because one foreign Government has bought over twenty thousand horses in France.

France has a full supply of gunpowder on hand, and also, in case of necessity, of saltpetre. The *Moniteur*, which states these facts, goes on to show the specific instructions of the Emperor.

The New Alliances of Prussia.

The best informed persons think to-day (the 13th) that the treaty of alliance which has been forwarded by Prussia to the German Governments with which she is on terms of friendship, has been signed by a portion of them, and that the instrument will be completed by the signature of the remainder within a few days.

Annexation.

The preparations for the contemplated annexation of new territory to Prussia are progressing rapidly.

The Levies in Frankfort.

A committee has been appointed in Berlin to report on the subject of the Frankfort levy and contribution.

ITALY.

Peace Mission to Germany.

FLORENCE, August 13.—General Menebra has left the city for Germany. He is to travel by way of Paris, and is intrusted by the Italian Government with a commission having for its object the conclusion of peace on the basis of the armistice.

The Armistice.

The armistice is to commence to-day and terminate September the 19th, with a day's notice of intended termination to be given on either side.

Its Effects.

Venice is to be declared free.

The prisoners of war are to be exchanged between Italy and Austria.

Garibaldi to His Troops.

BRESICA, August 13.—General Garibaldi has issued an address to the Italian volunteers, in which he expresses the hope that they will respect the conditions of the armistice, and, as it is their interest to do, conform to the orders of the King's Government.

Austria Moving from Venetia.

PADUA, August 13.—It is said that the commanders of the Austrian fortresses in Venetia have been directed to forward to Vienna all the movable war material remaining in the Quadrilateral and other places before the 25th day of August.

Italians Sent Home.

All the Italians in the hands of the police departments of Austria have been discharged.

RUSSIA.

Martial Law Rule Abolished.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 13.—Martial law, which has been prevailing for some time past in thirteen districts of the empire, has been abolished.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 13.—The *Constitutionnel* says that while France has a right to compensation from Prussia, her true interest is not an insignificant territorial aggrandizement, but to aid the reorganization of Germany, for the interest of Germany and of Europe.

THE WAR ASPECT.

Prussia and Bavaria Likely to Renew the Struggle.

LONDON, August 14, Evening.—Advices have been received from the Continent indicating the probable renewal of the war between the Prussians and Bavarians upon the territory of the latter power, and great fears are entertained of such an event.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, August 14, Evening.—The following are the official quotations on the Stock Exchange at the close of business to-day:—Consols for money, 87¼; United States Five-twenties, 68¼; Illinois Central Railroad shares, 76; Erie Railway shares, 44.

PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, August 13—The Paris Bourse is heavy. Rentes closed at 68 95.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

LIVERPOOL, August 14, Evening.—There is no change to report in the Cotton market. Prices are firm, and the sales to-day were 10,000 bales.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science.

BUFFALO, August 15.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science commences at St. James Hall, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Dr. Bernard, President of the Association, has arrived, and will preside over the deliberations of the body.

Among the arrivals to-day I notice the names of Dr. Bormond, Professor Gould, of Cambridge; Professor Lovering, of Cambridge; Professor Fillman, of the American Institute, New York; James W. Harris, Assistant Secretary of Harvard College; Professor Whitney, of Yale College; Professor Blake, of the University of Vermont; and Professor Hough, of the Dudley Observatory.

Between thirty and forty members of the Association are already in town, and the trains to-day and to-morrow will no doubt bring a larger accession to the number already here. The citizens of Buffalo appear to be taking great interest in forwarding the objects of the Association, and the session of 1866 will prove peculiarly pleasant and profitable to all concerned. Ample accommodations have been provided for all who may attend the meetings of the Association, and during their stay the hospitalities of the citizens will be extended in a most liberal manner. Professor Agassiz will not attend the meeting of the association this year, which is a matter of much regret to the members generally

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Europe—The Threatening Aspect of Affairs.

From the Times.

At no period, either before or during the sharp and decisive German conflict, has the situation in Europe presented a darker aspect than it does now. We have London news by the cable of yesterday's date. We have Continental reports scarcely forty-eight hours old. And unless we are altogether deceived as to the sources of the intelligence thus brought hither, the grand contest for position, for influence, and for permanent political ascendancy in Europe is only just opening.

The quarrel, from being primarily a German, or, in a measure, a civil conflict, bids fair to develop into a Gallo-Prussian War—ostensibly for the revision of a boundary line marked out barely fifty years ago—but, in reality, for the status and dignity of leadership in Continental Europe. The demands for territorial compensation submitted to Prussia by the French Cabinet, of which we had a positive and distinct announcement in Monday's telegram, are to be met, according to a semi-official Berlin journal, by a prompt refusal. These demands the Prussian organ, which speaks for Bismarck, characterizes as "absurd." It reminds the Government of the Emperor, that in the German quarrel France has had nothing at stake. And the tone in which this is said as clearly indicates defiance as any semi-official utterance from Prussia since the conflict began.

Italy, meanwhile, will apparently cease to continue a party to the quarrel, by the cession of Venetia, to which the Government of Vienna has consented; the term of the armistice between that power and Austria having been extended. In that result, the new conflict would be one involving the question of German solidarity and strength, as against French aggrandizement and modern Cæsarism. In such a contest Bismark would, doubtless, carry with him far more of the sympathies of Liberal men throughout the world than he has done hitherto.

Probable War Between France and Germany—The Critical Situation of Louis Napoleon.

From the Herald.

The age of miracles has returned. The evidence has been laid before our readers in the successive issues of this paper, since the laying of the Atlantic cable, and especially in our issue of Monday, with its copious budget of European news. Only look at it. Despatches down to Saturday night last from London, Paris, and Florence, and down to Friday evening from Berlin, Vienna, Cronstadt, and St. Petersburg, published in the *Herald* of Monday morning! Three columns of such despatches in one issue of this journal! We are approaching in reality the boast of the lively fairy Puck, when he said, "I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes."

There has never been such another marvel of newspaper enterprise in the Old World or the New as was given to our readers in their *Herald* of Monday morning. It marks the positive inauguration of a new epoch in modern journalism, from which, as we go on, we promise the great American public still more wonderful things. We have the experience, the men, and the means, and all the modern improvements and facilities needed to keep pace with the progress of the age, and we do not intend that the *Herald* shall rest upon the laurels it has already gained. On the Atlantic cable we are like General Grant when he had fairly started his Rebel adversary on the race for Richmond; for we intend to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" and all winter too.

One of our special despatches published on Monday, from Berlin, dated August 10, gives us intelligence which is second in importance only to the tremendous battle and disastrous defeat of the Austrians at Sadowa or Koniggratz. We refer to the despatch which says "there is great excitement here" (in Berlin) in consequence of the demand made upon Prussia by France for the extension of her frontier to the Rhine; that M. Benedetti (the French Minister) had left Berlin for Paris on the evening of the 9th. His departure in the midst of that great excitement in the Prussian capital was very significant. He left for Paris to warn or to consult the Emperor, because he saw that he could do nothing with this demand for the extension of France to the Rhine. The later despatches from the same quarter, which we published yesterday, fully confirm this view of the German question.

The Rhine is the sacred river of the Germans. It is to them what the Jordan was to the ancient Israelites, what the Ganges is to the Hindoos, what the Nile was and is to the Egyptians—an object of veneration, affection, and devotion. The German calls the beautiful river of his fatherland "Our Father Rhine;" he sings of its hills and vales and vineyards, and of its people, as all German on both banks—that there is and shall be no divided authority on "Father Rhine." The Hon. Mrs. Norton, in her exquisite poem of the young German soldier dying in Algiers, makes it his last wish that his companion shall restore

> "My father's sword and mine,
> To our cottage wall in Bingen,
> Fair Bingen on the Rhine."

And, in truth, from the poetic and sentimental nature of the German, his love of "Father Rhine" is stronger than death. When the semi-official organ at Berlin, therefore, tells us that the question of the relinquishment of any of the German soil along the Rhine is not an international but a national question, we can understand it. It means that the German race, of all their States and Principalities—some sixty millions of Germans—are prepared to fight for Father Rhine and their brethren on his banks, whatever may have been the promises of Bismark or in whatever shape may come the demands of Napoleon.

There is danger, then, we hold, in this demand of France for the left bank of the Rhine. But what is Napoleon to do? He has excited the hopes of the French people, and he cannot recede without something of disgrace and of peril to his dynasty. But a war with Prussia for this boundary will be a war with the whole German family of sixty millions. Austria will be powerless to help him even if so inclined. Her Emperor stands disgraced among his own people in his own capital. Italy is under the greatest obligations to Prussia, so that Napoleon against Bismark can hardly expect a supporting hand from Victor Emanuel. In any event, in attempting to wrest by force of arms the left bank of the Rhine from the Germans, Napoleon will be beaten. The thirty-six millions of French people cannot cope with the sixty millions of the Germans. Let him try this rash experiment, and it will ruin him. He will be beaten, and his empire will be superseded with his fall by another French republic. Such are the dangers which now menace Napoleon; for the question of the Rhine to the Germans, from the mountains to the sea, is "not an international but a national question." We shall watch with deep interest the course of Napoleon upon this delicate and dangerous question to its settlement.

The Frontiers of France.

From the Daily News.

Long before hostilities commenced between Austria and Prussia and Italy, it was generally believed in political circles that, if the sovereigns of the last-named States should enlarge their territorial possessions, the Emperor Napoleon would require them to cede a portion of their kingdoms to him, in order to restore the "balance of power." As the war progressed this became more and more evident; and now that the sword has been sheathed for a time, to give diplomacy an opportunity to conclude a peace, we find the sphynx of the Tuileries formally summoning the Court of Berlin to rectify the French frontiers by a transfer of Prussian territory.

It was at first considered that Napoleon would be satisfied with nothing less than making the Rhine the eastern limit of his empire, but it has latterly been semi-officially intimated that he will be content with the frontier fixed by the Treaty of Paris of May 30, 1814, and the restoration of the districts which the Treaty of Paris of November 20, 1815, removed from the domination of the French crown. A knowledge of the boundary lines defined by these treaties will, therefore, help to elucidate the subject in the new aspect in which it is now viewed.

The treaty of 1814, which was concluded between Louis XVIII and the allies, after Napoleon's first overthrow and his retirement to Elba, gave very liberal terms to France. By the second article of that treaty it was provided that France should be assured the integrity of its boundaries as they existed on January 1, 1792, with such augmentation of territory as were comprised in the subsequent article. Some cessions of territory were therein made to France by the neighboring powers, and others were made by France to them, for mutual advantage and for the sake of more clearly defining its frontiers, "but which," writes Allison, "upon a balance of gains and losses, gave it an increase of four hundred and fifty thousand souls." France, however, had secured to it Avignon, the Venaisin, and the county of Montbeliard, the first conquests of the Revolutionary Government. The various clauses of the third article specified a line of demarcation on the side of Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; that on the Spanish frontier remaining as it was on January 1, 1792. The most important clause was the fifth, by which the fortress of Landau, that prior to the year 1792 had formed an insulated point in Germany, was brought within the French frontier by the cession to that country of a part of the departments of Mont Tonnerre and the Lower Rhine, by which acquisition the fortress and its district were joined to the kingdom. France consented, at the same time, to abandon all pretension to any territories beyond the limits then defined; and the adjoining nations reserved the full right to fortify whatever point of their States they might judge fitting for their safety.

If the French people had remained faithful to the Bourbon dynasty no alteration would have been made in the boundary lines thus agreed upon; but in the following year, after they had again rallied round the standards of Napoleon, the allied powers were determined upon receiving compensation for the loss of blood and treasure to which they had once more been subjected; and much to the grief of their legitimate sovereign, he was compelled to submit to loss of territory as a punishment for acts to which he had been naturally and strenuously opposed. In a spirit of revenge some of the conquerors demanded that France should yield up the most important provinces, which, during the past two and a half centuries, the monarchs of the house of Bourbon had added to their dominions. Austria insisted upon receiving back Alsace and Lorraine; Spain asked for the Basque provinces; Prussia considered that she would be insecure unless the frontier provinces that adjoined the Rhenish section of her kingdom were ceded to her; while the King of the Netherlands demanded the French fortresses on the Flemish border; and they supported their claims by keeping eight hundred thousand troops on French soil, quartered upon the people. Fortunately for France, Russia being unable to receive any benefit from concessions of territory, the Emperor Alexander stood by her side and sustained her in resisting these extraordinary demands. The negotiations were, however, much protracted, and some months elapsed before the definite treaty of peace was signed.

Though the terms of this treaty were very humiliating to France, still they were far from being as severe as some of the allies would have made them. It was considered that the indemnity due to the allied powers could not be either entirely territorial, or entirely pecuniary, without prejudice to France in the one or the other of her essential interests, and that a combination of the two modes would avoid the inconveniences that would result were either resorted to separately. The territorial concessions, which is all that we have occasion to deal with in the present article, consisted in a restoration of the boundaries of France to the state in which they stood in 1790, with some slight modifications on both sides, by which means the whole of the territory, far from inconsiderable, gained by the treaty of 1814, was resumed by the allies. In consequence of this the fortresses of Philippsville and Marienburg, with the territories belonging to them, and the Duchy of Bouillon, were added to the Belgic provinces of the kingdom of the Netherlands; and Sarre-Louis with its fortress, and Sarrebruck were incorporated with Rhenish Prussia. The fortress of Landau and the adjacent district was likewise ceded to Germany, and is now comprised within Rhenish Bavaria; the fortress, however, was declared the common property of the confederation, but has latterly been garrisoned by Bavarian troops. Further south the French fortress of Huningen, which menaced Basle, was to be demolished; Versoix and a small district was ceded to the canton of Geneva; and a portion of Savoy, which, in the treaty of 1814, France was permitted to retain, was restored to the kingdom of Sardinia. France, however, now owns the whole of Savoy, which, with Nice, she has received for the aid she gave to Italy in the war of 1859.

If, then, the Emperor Napoleon only demands the districts ceded in 1815 to Germany, it is evident that, should he obtain them, he will not acquire any very great addition to his territory; but the fortresses he would receive with them would greatly strengthen his position on the German border, and their possession might give him an opportunity, at a future day, by another move, to extend his empire to his grand objective point, the western bank of the Rhine. We are not yet informed what, in the general settlement of Europe, he will claim from Italy, though it is pretty generally conceded that his eye is steadily fixed on the island of Sardinia, which is more than likely to fall within his grasp.

"Mr. Greeley and Jeff. Davis."

From the Tribune.

The *Times*, under this head, says:—

"It is hard to understand Mr. Greeley. He is opposed to the *imprisonment* of Mr. Davis. But, if tried and found guilty, Mr. Greeley would be still more opposed to his execution; for he objects to hanging anybody. The only other alternative is to let him go.'

"We cannot see that it is 'shameful' to imprison a great criminal, and one who not only imprisoned, but tortured, starved and poisoned, tens of thousands of Union soldiers, even if he did not sanction the assassination of President Lincoln.

"There is but one consistent way of explaining Mr. Greeley's course; which is that, having invited and encouraged Davis and others to go into rebellion, he feels bound not only to go bail for them, but do what he can for their release.

"But then, while so willing to let the leaders 'go,' why is he so hostile to the masses of Rebels, and even to loyal Southern men? Why, if the leaders are forgiven, does he oppose the restoration of brotherhood among the people?"

Notes by the Tribune.

If Jefferson Davis is a "great criminal," who has "tortured, starved, and poisoned tens of thousands of Union soldiers," *why is he not tried?* Why has he been kept fifteen months in prison, without being even indicted? The *Times* is in the confidence of the President and the Secretary of State. Can it not invent some kind of reason, pretext, excuse, apology, for the persistent neglect even to *indict* Davis for the flagrant crimes whereof he is accused above? Why should such a notorious, gigantic criminal as Davis is charged with being be forbidden for months to communicate with his counsel, and when at last they get into court and plead for a trial, they be sent away without even a promise that they shall soon be brought face to face with a jury?

We cannot help regarding the imprisonment of Davis as a swindling farce and cheat. He has been kept immured so long that only the wilfully blind can fail to see that there is no purpose to try him with any intent to convict. He is kept in jail awaiting a favorable time to let him out. If tried, there will be a quarter of million spent on lawyers and witnesses, with no idea of obtaining a verdict. Meantime, the seeming lion is constantly assuring the prey that he is no real lion, but only "Snug the Joiner"—compelled to roar and show his teeth to save him from the bloodthirsty radicals. We refuse to play the part assigned us in this paltry business. The prisoner is not to be punished—he is not even to be tried in earnest—stop the farce, and let him go!

The *Times* knows better than to ask "why we are so hostile to the masses of Rebels." It knows that we are hostile to none of them, and that, in time of need, we proved this at our cost. When "the masses of Rebels" set to killing Unionists, as at Memphis, and more recently at New Orleans, they compel us to resist them; but we much prefer that they behave themselves, so that we shall not be obliged to do so.

The *Times* well knows that we hope and labor for a "restoration of brotherhood among the people." That is the end and aim of all our efforts. It is a "restoration" which tramples four millions of loyal Southerners under the feet of domineering, persecuting "Rebel masses" that we object to and are striving to defeat. We seek a "brotherhood" that will include the whole American people—steadfast Unionists as well as ex-Rebels—all we ask is that the former shall not be put under the feet of the latter. The *Times* is in favor of a "restoration" which makes the Rebels of the South supreme over the rights and franchises of the loyal blacks. We protest against this, and demand a "reconstruction" which secures to all, including loyal Southerners, equal rights and equal laws.

—Shall we again be accused of "opposing the restoration of brotherhood among the people?"

The North Carolina Constitution.

From the World.

The returns thus far received from North Carolina render it probable that the new State Constitution has been rejected. Some of the radicals, whose heads are as muddled as their hearts are malignant, exult in this as a triumph over President Johnson, and a defeat, in North Carolina, of his policy of reconstruction. On the contrary, the rejection of the proposed Constitution by a popular vote explodes the radical calumny that the President has interfered with the rights of the States by imposing on them constitutions to which he extorted their consent. All that President Johnson did was to protect the States in the formation of constitutions for themselves, the people being as free in their action as they are in any of the other States. If they elect a convention to frame a constitution for their consideration, they can sanction or reject the draft, with the same freedom of choice which would be exerted in the State of New York. The freedom with which the North Carolina Constitution has been canvassed, and its rejection (if the full returns shall show that it has been rejected), attest the freedom of political action in that State, and vindicate President Johnson against the charge of imposing upon the Southern States constitutions to which they do not consent. Every State is as free to revise its Constitution as it was to adopt it; there being no difference, in this respect, between the States north and those south of the Potomac.

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This new institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age, will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.

The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second, TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools, in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. A. B. BUTLER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 13s6 15

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ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROLLINS, A. M.,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEARY AND VICTORY!

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

IN OLD BERKS!

AT READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor of Pennsylvania,

Are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Railroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates. The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Bucks, Philadelphia, and other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Old Berks will not fail to be represented in full force.

Our aim is totally to eclipse the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 18th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of Old Berks that real patriotism, and such mode of reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come *en masse*—by hundreds and thousands. The Republican latch-strings of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 21) there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue, the old Wide-Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned, not later than August 19, 1866, the probable number who will attend.

Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will positively attend the meeting.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. John Cessna, General John A. Logan, Major-General B. F. Butler, Hon. John W. Forney, Hon. Thomas Marshall, General Joshua T. Owen, Hon. S. E. Dimmick, Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, Gov. Brownlow, of Tenn., Hon. A. W. Denison, Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Mass., Hon. Morton McMichael, General J. W. Fisher, General G. Albright, Wayne McVeagh, Esq.

Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to address the meeting in the German language.

J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman Republican Ex. Com. of Berks County.

E. H. RAUCH,
President Central Geary League of Reading.

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1866.

The above call is heartily approved and the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond.

F. JORDAN,
8 1 2w Chairman State Committee.

UNION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 7, 1866.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In accordance with the rules the members of the UNION PARTY will meet in their several wards on the THIRD TUESDAY OF AUGUST (21st inst.) at 8 o'clock P. M., at which meeting the citizens of the different divisions present shall elect a Judge and two Inspectors to conduct the elections to be held on the following Tuesday evening.

On the fourth Tuesday of August (28th inst.), the citizens of each ward shall meet in their respective divisions between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. and elect from each—

One Delegate to a City Convention for the nomination of City and County Officers.
One Delegate to a Judicial Convention.
One Delegate to a Congressional Convention.
One Delegate to a Representative Convention.
Two Delegates to a Ward Convention, in such districts as elect a Senator or Surveyor, one delegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Convention.

Two persons to a Ward Committee or Superintendence will also be chosen from each division.

The loyal citizens of Philadelphia, who have so nobly sustained the Government when assailed by Rebels in arms, and who are in favor of securing a permanent peace by *proper safeguards for the future*, are invited to take part in these primary elections.

The Union organization has carried the country successfully through a great war. It has crushed the most formidable Rebellion ever organized against the liberties of a free people. It has maintained the Union of States against the disintegrating dogma of State rights, supported by the leaders of the Democratic party. It has prevented the enemies of our country from accomplishing by unequal and disloyal representation in the councils of the nation that which they attempted and failed to achieve in war. And whilst there can be no proper indemnity for the two hundred thousand noble lives laid down in defense of the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be security against the recurrence of rebellion in the future.

With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the Republic be more safely entrusted?

We, therefore, invite all citizens who unite with us in sentiment, who believe that treason is a crime, and will assist in making it odious at the ballot-box, to take part in our primary elections. In order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several conventions.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.
ROBERT T. GILL, }
JOHN L. HILL, } Secretaries.
8 11 5t

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8 11 6t JAMES McFADDEN, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER "KENNEBEC" can be chartered for Excursions, by applying to P. R. CLARK, care of Harters, Hollingsworth & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

August 9, 1866. 8 9 6t*

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T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street. OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes. Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling.
Flooring Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 1m

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

2 22 6§ JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 2

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., 3 6§ No 105 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

12 mths No. 510 RACE Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, August 11
"CITY OF MANCHESTER".....Wednesday, August 15
"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday, August 18
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, August 22
"EDINBURGH".....Saturday, August 25

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin.....$90 Steerage.....$30
To London.....95 To London.....35
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA and New York Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132S DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 18 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 23d inst., for furnishing the United States with ninety-one CAVALRY HORSES, at least twenty-five of which must be of a bay color, and the remainder dark colors.

These horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from 15 to 16 hands high, from 5 to 9 years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

Horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to these specifications will be rejected. No mares will be received.

These horses must be delivered to Brevet Brigadier-General CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, in this city, on or before MONDAY, September 17.

Payment will be made upon the delivery and acceptance of the horses contracted for. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, which will be submitted for the approval of the Quartermaster-General before the contract is awarded.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Horses."

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 14 10t Depot of Washington.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in success

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

HOW A MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY WAS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.—The store of Hess, Rogers & Chambers, No. 411 Market street, was entered on the 7th of March last, and robbed of a considerable sum of money. The following history of the case was given at the time:—

"A young man named William R. Mitchell, employed as a book-keeper in the notion house of Messrs. Hess, Rogers & Chambers, No. 411 Market street, has been arrested upon the charge of breaking into and robbing the store of his employers. The evidence is mainly circumstantial. It appears on Wednesday night last an entrance was effected into the premises by boring a large hole through a door in the rear part of the store. The fire-proof safe was opened by means of a false key, and the sum of $600 was taken therefrom.

"The books of the firm, which were also in the safe, were cut up, thrown into the stove, and burned. A brace and bit and 'jimmy' were found upon the premises the morning after the robbery, and a small quantity of blood was discovered upon the bit. The accused, when taken into custody, had a fresh wound on his thumb or forefinger. A final hearing will take place before Alderman Beitler on next Thursday afternoon."

On March 15th the accused was finally committed. At the hearing Jacob S. Hess, of Hess, Rogers & Chambers, testified that, from examinations made, he was satisfied that the losses of the firm, during the past two years, would reach upwards of $6000; that the accused had been in their employ for three years, and during that time had full charge of the money matters and books. Mitchell was held in $10,000 bail to answer at court.

Some time ago the detectives learned that Mitchell had an accomplice named James Boys, who had taken an impression of the key used to open the safe, which was given to two notorious burglars named George S. Roberts and John Mason. It seems that there was an understanding between Mitchell, Roberts, and Mason. The former, as the evidence adduced at the hearing shows, was guilty of embezzling the funds of the firm; that he conspired with Boys to take an impression of the key, and they together conspired with the burglars to enter the store, rob the safe, and destroy the books, so as to blot out all traces of his (Mitchell's) guilt.

This fact having been made known to the detectives, they went to work to ferret out the burglars, and succeeded in arresting them in New York. Detectives George H. Smith, Lamon, and Taggart, of this city, and Captain Jordon, of New York, worked the case up, and are entitled to great credit for unravelling a mysterious robbery and bringing the culprits to the bar of justice. The accused had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, and were held for a further examination.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCILS.—A special meeting of Councils was held yesterday, for the purpose of approving the sureties of Major D. P. Weaver, City Commissioner elect.

In Common Council, Mr. Marcer, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported a resolution approving of General George Cadwalader and J. W. Fritz as the sureties of D. P. Weaver, City Commissioner elect.

Mr. Willits desired to know if the matter of the securities had been submitted to the Finance Committee, and if not, he would move that Councils take a recess for the purpose of allowing the Committee to act.

Mr. Marcer stated that there was no necessity for such action, as the titles of the property had all been examined into.

The resolution of Mr. Willits was voted down, and the resolution agreed to, after which the Chamber adjourned.

The resolution was at once transmitted to Select Council, and that body concurred in the action of Common Council.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—John Williams, the colored man who was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of the Hon. Mr. Raymond, at Woodbury, N. J., had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday. It was stated that the prisoner could not be identified by any of the persons who had suspected him of the murder, and he was discharged.

John Mason and George S. Roberts were brought on from New York yesterday on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the lace store of Henry M. Day, in June last, and the robbery of the store of Hess & Co., North Third street. It was stated that the officers were not ready for a hearing, and Friday was named for it. Other parties have been arrested in this city in connection with the robberies named.

Ellen Russell, colored, was held yesterday at the Central Station on the charge of stealing some wearing apparel from a house at Eighth street and Goodwater alley.

THE FLOATING POPULATION.—Our city has probably not been so full of people as it now is, since the Convention met here that nominated Zachary Taylor for the Presidency. The hotels, with very few exceptions, are filled to their utmost capacity, and strangers coming in find it exceedingly difficult to get accommodations of any kind. A gentleman holding an official position in Chicago reached this city last evening, and at once set out to find a room at one of the hotels. After half an hour's unsuccessful search, during which he visited nearly all the hotels within half a mile around the State House, he was about to give up in despair, when he was directed to a hotel which his guide had overlooked, and he started off in that direction, declaring that if he did not succeed, he would be compelled to take the cars and return home.

WHO SHOULD BURY THE POOR?—Since the cholera made its appearance in our city a few deaths have occurred among the very poor of the city, and their bodies were allowed to remain unburied for some time, in consequence of having no friends to attend to it. The Board of Health contended that they had nothing to do with it, and for the purpose of settling the question they sent a communication to the City Solicitor, and that officer has given his opinion that it is the duty of the Guardians of the Poor to attend to the burial of all paupers, except those which come under the notice of the Coroner.

CHANGES IN THE JEWISH MINISTRY.—The Rev. Dr. David Einhorn has resigned his connection with the Keneseth Israel Congregation in Philadelphia, and has accepted the position of preacher in the new temple Adath Jeshurun in New York, with a salary of $4000 per annum. The Rodef Sholem Congregation, in this city, have chosen the Rev. Jacob Frankel, Hazan for life, with a salary of $2000, and a retiring pension of half that amount, should he become disqualified. The Polish congregation, Beth Israel, also have increased Rev. Mr. Pape's salary by $250.

THE PICKPOCKETS AT WORK.—The great throng at the Continental Hotel, last evening, enabled the pickpockets to successfully pursue their nefarious operations. Several gentlemen lost their breastpins and watches, and others had their pocket-books abstracted. Four alleged professional thieves were arrested in the neighborhood of the hotel, and were locked up at the Central Station for a hearing.

APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION.—Yesterday was the time fixed for hearing the argument in the application for an injunction to restrain the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company from laying rails on Spring Garden street, between Broad and Thirteenth streets. At the suggestion of counsel the hearing was postponed until September next.

A RIOTING FIRE COMPANY SUSPENDED.—The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department suspended yesterday the Good Will Engine Company, for riotous conduct on Sunday morning in front of the Western Hose house, in Twentieth street, below Pine.

A NEW PIER.—The work of extending the wharf at Arch street, on the Delaware, has been commenced. The new pier will extend into the river 125 feet beyond the old wharf, and will be 66 feet wide. There will be 62 feet depth of water at the end of the pier.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, October 11, 1866.

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. etc,

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public, during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF

WILLIAM E. OWENS,

No. 527 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia;

ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

F. NOLEN & CO., General Agents,

No. 210 West FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Del.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to D. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 37.

We refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. Mecallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. R. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Eben C. Ingerso l, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
Hon. T. G. Berger, M. C., New York.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. S. T. Holmes, M. C., New York.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., New York.
Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., New York

7 27 1m

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....Lessees

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY!
Doors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 7:45
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.
THIS EVENING.
The powerful New Scenic and Emotional Drama, in a Prologue and Four Acts
BACCARAT;
OR,
THE KNAVES OF THE PACK.
Which is produced at
A GREAT EXPENSE,
AND AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL PREPARATION,
WITH STARTLING AND NOVEL EFFECTS,
Including two grand effects,
THE WHIRLPOOL OF CROISSY
AND
THE INUNDATION.
This play will be given with
A SPLENDID AND POWERFUL CAST
NO STRANGER SHOULD QUIT THE CITY
Without visiting the NEW CHESNUT and witnessing this fine drama
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY
Orchestra 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
SATURDAY, August 18.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, August 15,
Third night of the popular tragedian,
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
who will appear in his powerful impersonation of
CHARLES DE MOOR,
in Schiller's romantic tragedy of
THE ROBBERS;
OR, THE PARRICIDE'S DOOM.
To conclude with the musical drama of
THE SENTINEL.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. B. ROBERTS.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN.—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER.
A Grand Testimonial will be given to ALONZO SHOOK, of Company A, 4th P. V. R. C., at STRAWBERRY MANSION, on MONDAY, August 27, 1866. Tickets 50 cents, admitting a Lady and Gentleman.
8 11 13t ALONZO BAKER, Secretary.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 2

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
4 16w1m No. 21 S. EIGHTH St.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $2,500,000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 179, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will in pursuance of the written request to me directed or the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, and stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 228 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mf4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH S reet.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc. and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book E, page 408, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23¾ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale of premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee.
No. 42 South Third street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons do, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in August next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.
June 29, Daniel Smith, Administrator d. b. n. of JACOB, otherwise JAMES K. POLK, deceased
" 30, Peter D. Myers, administrator of MARY A. PIERSON, deceased.
" 30, A. H. Warthman and George Ford, Executors of WILLIAM FORD, deceased
" 30, Ann Thompson, Administratrix of WILLIAM THOMPSON, deceased
" 30, Agnes G. Mills, Executrix of THOMAS MILLS, deceased.
July 2, William B. Wright and Jonathan J. Morrison, Executors of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased.
" 2, George W. Conover, Administrator of WILLIAM B. CONOVER, deceased.
" 3, Mary Sagle, Administratrix d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN GODHART, deceased.
" 3, Ann Graham and John Bryden, Executors of JANE GRAHAM, deceased
" 5, Henry M. Dechert, Administrator of JACOB REES, deceased.
" 5, Sarah Roberts, Administratrix of EDWARD ROBERTS deceased.
" 7, William B. Hobbins, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN LEONARD, deceased.
" 12, William H. Seeley and Lemuel B. Justice, Administrators of JOSEPH JUSTICE, deceased.
" 13, Frederick Blakiston and Henry M. Dechert, Executors of THOMAS S. TAYLOR deceased.
" 14, Martha Notman and Joseph A. Clay, Executors of JOHN NOTMAN, deceased.
" 18, Elizabeth Snyder, Executrix of DANIEL SNYDER, deceased.
" 20, Mark Devine and Catharine McAtee, Executors of THOMAS McATEE deceased
" 21, Charles Harbert, Executor of ISAAC HARBERT, deceased.
" 23, John Esray, Jr., and Philip S. Feray, Executors of JOHN ESRAY, deceased
" 24, Archer W. Clowes, Executor of ELLEN CLOWES, dec ased
" 24, Pennsylvania Company, for Insurance on Lives, Etc., Administrators d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER TOWAR, deceased
" 26, Robert Martin, Executor of EDITH PAYNTER, deceased.
" 26, Joseph Eneu, Executor of Rev. CAJETAN MARIANI deceased
" 26, George Truman and Edward Hopper, Executors of SARAH PEARSON, deceased.

7 27 4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 20 cents. 5 10

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth) and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,500 000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

7 16 1m] BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31§

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s — SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

17 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

8 14] J. F. CAKE.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

6 27w6m2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,

6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

6 23sw2m JOHN HAVENS, Proprietor of Stages.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 mw2m ROBERT B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation leaves Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 3 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 7 00 A. M. and 3 45 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M., and Atlantic at 3 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by Express to Atlantic City and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travelers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12·25.
2 00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express, due 7·05.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·07.
9 00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Express, due 8 22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at mature age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan 'Il...	$105 000 00
125,000	" 6 " '81...	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	204,375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Dix.

THE address yesterday made by General JOHN A. DIX upon accepting the position of temporary Chairman of the Philadelphia Convention, does not sound like the sentiments of the statesman whose name is famous for his order, that "if any man attempts to tear down the American flag, shoot him upon the spot." We have always considered the General a man of stern patriotism and of rugged honesty, and the only way we can retain that opinion, yet accept his own words, is by assuming that he did not mean what he said. We believe that he is a man of conscientious convictions, and one who ever acts as his judgment dictates, but if he will gravely consider what he maintained, we are at a loss to see how he can reconcile it with reason or policy. For instance, let us quote his passage relative to representation:—

"Thirty-six States have for months been represented by twenty-five. Eleven States have been wholly without representatives in the legislative body. That numerical proportion of the represented and unrepresented has been changed by the admission of the delegation from Tennessee—a unit taken from the smaller and added to the larger number. Ten States are still denied the representation in Congress to which they are entitled under the Constitution. It is this wrong which we have come here now to protest against, and, as far as in us lies, to redress. When the President of the United States declared that armed resistance to the authority of the Union was over, all the States had a right to be represented in the legislative body. They had the right under the Constitution: they had the right under resolutions passed by both Houses of Congress in 1861; moreover, they were entitled to be so represented on other grounds, on those of fairness and good faith."

Of course, if they were entitled to immediate representation, it must be based on the law of apportionment as it existed previous to the effort to dissolve the Union. That law prescribed that representation should be apportioned according to the free inhabitants and three-fifths of all other persons. The treason of the South did away with all the distinction between free and "other" persons, and made the old law become obsolete and the basis of representation be fixed on the whole number of free persons. Before the war the three-fifths' clause gave the South nineteen members of Congress, to whom they had no right except under this provision.

Freeing the slaves made three-fifths become five-fifths, and increased the number of persons to be counted from 2,400,000 to 4,000,000, making an additional delegation of twelve members. In other words, if General DIX means what he says, he believes in rewarding the South for its rebellion by giving it twelve more votes in Congress. He means to force upon the Rebels a premium for their treason, and make the faithful blacks who had aided us during the war be the stepping-stone to increase the power of traitors. Years ago the negro was made by physical labor to be a tool to give more wealth to his master; now his political rights are presented to the masters as a compensation for the loss of service. Is this justice? Is it reason? Is it policy?

Again, General DIX is a Northern man. He is, or pretends to be, the representative of Northern views. By what law of equity shall a Rebel vote nearly cancel the votes of two honest, hard-working, loyal mechanics of the North? Yet such would be the effect if General DIX's proposition to immediately admit the Southern delegates should be at once adopted. Would this be, as he says, only what they are "entitled to on the grounds of fairness and good faith?" By-the-by, what "*good faith*" compels us to admit them at all? "Good faith" implies a contract. Was there any made? Did we not subdue them by force, and was there any effort made by them to come to terms, so that a capitulation should protect them? "Good faith" or "bad faith," are most inapplicable to a conqueror dealing with the conquered, when submission was absolute. We, therefore, think that the General could hardly have meant to be so unjust to the Southern blacks and Northern votes, as the practice he recommends would imply.

Again, he says:—

"The President, not in pursuance of any constitutional power, had called on the confederated States to accept the conditions of their admission to the exercise of their legitimate functions as members of the Union—the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery and the repudiation of the debts contracted to overthrow the Government. *These conditions were met and accepted. The exaction of new conditions is unjust*—a violation of the faith of the Government, subversive of the principles of our political system, and dangerous to the public prosperity and peace."

By what constitutional right could the President demand the abolishment of slavery and the repudiation of the Rebel debt, any more than he could demand the extension of suffrage? Is there any power given him in the Constitution to ask one condition and not another? We think that either he had no right to exact any preliminaries, or else he had the legal power or right to demand whatever he thought necessary for the national safety. The President is one of the co-ordinate and equal powers of Government. He did right in requiring the condition he did. But cannot Congress also demand its condition? The President refused to recognize, so far as he was concerned, any State Government until a Constitutional amendment was ratified. Congress, by a similar privilege, can refuse to recognize any, so far as it is concerned, until another Constitutional amendment is ratified. The same privilege which is allowed to one of two equals must also be allowed to the other. And admitting that the President had as much right as Congress (we think few will argue he had more), then still it would be justified in its course. We did not intend to wander into metaphysics, but have only done so in attempting to show that General DIX did not really mean what he said in his speech, or else he is not the same veteran that fought Rebels in the field, and made his name immortal by refusing to temporize with treason when it came to insult our flag.

The Status of the late Rebel States the Fruit of Their Own Doings.

IT is a favorite style of speech with our conservative friends to say that the Republicans have "expelled" the late Rebel States from the Union. We think it would be better to state the case just as it is, that those States voluntarily seceded from the Union, and for four years devoted all their energies to the attempted overthrow of the Government. Their present position is the fruit of their own disloyalty. It is one of the results of the war, as much so as the overthrow of slavery. Had the Southern States remained true to the Union they would have had no difficulty now. If they have lost their representation in Congress, it is because they recklessly threw it away. Their anomalous condition is due to their own folly. They cannot stand at the bar of public opinion and plead innocence.

The war they inaugurated has made great changes, and if they come out of the struggle, which they themselves invoked, with less political power in the country than they had when they entered upon it, they must look upon it as one of the inevitable consequences of their own acts.

In good time they will be restored to representation in Congress. But they must not be impatient, nor, least of all, must they attempt to force upon the country that most dangerous and revolutionary doctrine, that a State may sunder all its practical relations to the Union and become a rebellious and warring State, and then the moment it has been overthrown by military power, may, at its pleasure, resume its political standing and its power as a component part of the Union. This would be anarchy reduced to a science.

A Feat Without a Precedent.

YESTERDAY afternoon, about 4½ P. M., we received from the Associated Press a despatch from London and one from Paris, containing the editorial expressions of the *Times* and *Moniteur* of yesterday morning. In fact, in the edition which we at once got out was read by the Philadelphia public the same articles as were given to the British and French public in the morning. This feat is without a precedent in the history of the world. The editorials of European journals to be furnished to our afternoon papers! Talk about girdling the earth in forty minutes! Why, what was a feat of witchcraft is now reduced to a practical fact. Such an event settles our doubts in regard to the success of the cable.

NORTH CAROLINA.—We understand from a perfectly reliable authority that the new Constitution of the State of North Carolina, which was submitted to the people of that State for adoption or rejection, was defeated by a large majority. The Constitution provides for the annulling of the black code and the extension of civil rights to freedmen. This defeat is significant of the feeling in that section, and has been kept as quiet as possible. Day after day new evidences are furnished which show us the motives which actuate the Southern heart, and every additional testimony joins in recommending their exclusion from Congress until a different line of action is adopted. We ask the North Carolina delegates to the Convention for a distinct answer, whether their State has or has not defeated the loyal Constitution?

A ROYAL SLIGHT.—Her Royal Highness Queen EMMA, widow of the monarch of an unpronounceable name, has administered a direct slight to our city. She has gone through our land and passed around Philadelphia in her way to Washington. How keenly we feel this neglect none can tell except those who know how fondly our F. F.'s desired to entertain royalty.

The New Constitution of North Carolina Undoubtedly Defeated.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 14.—Fifty-two counties have been heard from. The majority against the Constitution, thus far, is 4600. Thirty counties are yet to hear from. The measure is probably defeated.

A FEAT IN REPORTING.—The London *Times* of August 1 has a report of the proceedings in Parliament on the previous night, extending over twenty-four columns. As Parliament does not begin its session until a very late hour in the afternoon, this was rapid work on the part of the reporters. Four of its pages being thus occupied, the *Times* apologizes for the exclusion of other matter.

—Among the recent "inventions" in France which have been brought to light by the discussion of the needle-gun, is one that fires twenty balls a minute and has a musical box in the butt, thus doing away with the necessity of regimental bands.

—A schoolmistress in Lenox, Mass., was bound over to the Superior Court, last week, for an aggravated assault upon a child three and a quarter years of age, because he did not spell "Fox."

—George Robert Russell died at Manchester, Mass., on the 4th instant. Mr. Russell was the son of the Hon. Jonathan Russell, who was one of our most prominent public men in the early part of the century.

—Hon. John B. Alley, of the Lynn (Mass.) District, declines to run again for Congress. It is said he is obliged to make a vacancy for General B. F. Butler, who has emigrated into the district to run.

J. W. HOFMANN,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
HOSIERY GOODS,
Offers for sale a large assortment of
SUPERIOR QUALITY
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
In Cotton, Wool, and Merino, of all textures, for Gents' and Youths' wear
MERINO UNDERVESTS
For Ladies' and Children's Wear.
HOSIERY FOR LADIES
HOSIERY FOR GENTS
HOSIERY FOR CHILDREN, in all sizes and qualities. 8 15 2t*

REMOVAL.
I. S. CUSTER & SON
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 726 ARCH Street, Below Eighth,
Where they have now on hand a large assortment of
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [8 15 wsmlm

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION!
Don't quit the city without seeing the New Play,
BACCARAT,
AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (or Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Broad Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the
Union League of Philadelphia,
WILL BE HELD
AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
By order of the Board of Directors.
8 15 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

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In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
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For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

FOR THE WIGWAM.—THE YELLOW cars on Eighth street and Girard avenue are the only cars that convey passengers *direct to the Wigwam* for a single fare. 8 13 3t*

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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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We get our Blankets direct from the Mills. Our customers pay no intermediate profit
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES,
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BOY WANTED—ONE WHO CAN READ manuscript and make himself useful. Apply at the Office of "Saturday Night," northeast corner of THIRD and CHESNUT Streets. It

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AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

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NOTICE—
WIGWAM.
THE GREAT JOHNSON CONVENTION
TO BE HELD AT
Philadelphia, August 14, 1866.
GRAND TELEGRAPHO-JOURNALISTIC FEAT.
THE PROPRIETORS OF
"THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,"
Have perfected arrangements for running
SPECIAL TELEGRAPH WIRES
TO AND FROM THE
GREAT NATIONAL WIGWAM,
DIRECTLY TO THEIR
EDITORIAL AND PRINTING ROOMS,
By which momentary and instantaneous reports of every minute and proceeding of the Convention will be transmitted promptly to the office of
"THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,"
For Publication in editions that will be
ISSUED EVERY HOUR.
Such an extraordinary feat has never been attempted before by any newspaper in America. It will enable us to publish the latest proceedings of the Convention in full each day up to the hour of adjournment, at 5 P. M.
THIS MAGNIFICENT SCHEME
Has been perfected at an immense outlay of money, skill, and labor, and will prove an enterprise unparalleled in the annals of journalism, and deserving of the most extended patronage.
Copies of the
PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH
May be had everywhere, and at the Office,
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1866.
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DEMAND
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DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS.
THE LATEST STYLES
ARE NOW MADE
VERY LIGHT.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts have been THROWN ASIDE AS USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE, and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the
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Persons visiting Philadelphia, who have capital to invest in a paying business, should call on A. B. GATES & CO., No. 333 CHESNUT Street, second floor, and examine a new machine that is bound to have an immense sale at large profit. Rights for the above named States for sale. 8 15 2t*

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"WHILE PROFESSOR BLOT IS regaling audiences with his illustrations of cookery, and convincing American ladies that cookery is one of the fine arts, and an accomplishment which they should be proud to understand, and take pleasure in practising, Mrs. WARREN, an English woman of excellent sense, large observation and experience, tells, in a simple, straightforward style, 'HOW SHE MANAGED HER HOUSE ON A THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR.'
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THE FOURTH AMERICAN EDITION is for sale this morning, and costs but 50 cents.
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Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop,
The highest grade known,
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FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES,
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JAMES R. WEBB'S
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EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,
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FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY
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ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
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ALPACA BRAIDS,
SKIRT BRAIDS,
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JET, PEARL, SILK, VELVET, AND FANCY BUTTONS,
ZEPHYR WORSTED, GERMANTOWN WOOL,
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That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.
It is our specialty. We never fail.
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BEST PIANO MADE.
It is endorsed by the leading artists and the principal journals of the country.
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No. 429 BROOME Street,
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NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—BACCARAT, A GREAT HIT.
Produced for the first time in America.

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GRAND
ART ASSOCIATION.
FIRST PREMIUM,
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,
VALUE $600,000.
Annual Rental of Stores, Studios, and Offices, Exclusive of Opera House, $30,000.
THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS
BY THE
GREATEST AMERICAN ARTISTS
SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,
Worth the Price of the Share, for Every Subscriber.

PLAN OF DRAWING.

The PLAN OF AWARD adopted is the following:—210,000 NUMBERS, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and THREE HUNDRED AND TWO TICKETS, inscribed with the names of the premiums, to wit, the Opera House, Three Hundred Paintings, the Bust of Lincoln, will be placed in another.
From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn, in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.
The subscription-books will close on SATURDAY the 22d of September, 1866, and on the 1st of October the AWARD OF PREMIUMS will be publicly made at the Opera House.
The subscription-books on being closed, will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of Premiums:—
WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
F. G. HALL, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORR, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Agent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, ex-Lieutenant-Governor.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.
These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large will have the sole management of the award in all its details.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE READER.
THE CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar-Gift Concerts, which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House without the authority or consent of the proprietors.
EASTERN OFFICE AND GALLERIES,
No. 625 BROADWAY, N. Y.
All orders for certificates and communications should be addressed to
U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.,
And directed either to 625 Broadway, New York, or to 28 Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill. Or to
T. B. PUGH,
SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA,
Southwest corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT

NOTICE.—In ordering certificates please name engraving desired. If the engraving is to be forwarded to insure its safety, enclose nine cents in stamps for tubing. Send drafts, post office money orders or greenbacks, with address of town, county and state carefully written as every certificate is duly registered.

THE PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH.
It seems needless to particularize the great features of this plan. Its purpose is a most laudable one, and each subscriber, although the magnitude of the working receives a full equivalent for his money, besides the chances of obtaining a most valuable prize. The plan is not a mere gift humbug, but has the patronage of many leading citizens and artists of Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS.
Whatever faults the West may have, a want of liberality can scarcely be reckoned among them. When in addition we state that the purchaser of every share will receive more than the value of that share in the engraving which is immediately presented to him, we cannot but believe, short as the time may appear which is allotted to the disposal of the shares that it will be ample to justify Mr. Crosby's friends in their confidence in public sympathy, public taste, and public speculative shrewdness.

THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.
The grandeur of this scheme consists in the value of the premiums offered. No Art Union in the world has ever yet offered such works as Bierstadt's "In Sequoia Valley," Hart's "Woods in Autumn," and Meyer's "Recognition," to those who receive premiums. Indeed, the works of art to be distributed are three hundred in number, of which the first seven alone constitute an aggregate value of $48,000. The first premium is the largest ever offered at any rate upon the continent—this is the Opera House itself, original built at a cost of $600 000, and of which the stores, studios, and offices alone produce a yearly rental of $30 000. In addition, the purchaser of every share will receive more than the value in the engraving presented to him. Short as the time may appear allotted to the disposal of the shares, it will justify Mr. Crosby's friends in their confidence in public sympathy, public taste, and public speculative shrewdness.

THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.
It may be conceived of what a character this Art Association is, when among the three hundred works of art it is proposed to distribute there are seven of the aggregate value of $48 000, while the first premium is the Opera House itself, whose actual cost was over $600 000, and the rental of the stores and studios attached to it amounts to $30,000. In addition to this the purchaser of every share or number of shares receives engravings to the full value of his purchase money, among which are such noble specimens of art as Huntington's "Mercy's Dream" Schussele's "Irving and his Friends," and the splendid chromo-tint from Cropsey's "American Autumn."

THE PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY TIMES.
As will be seen, Mr. Crosby has submitted his plan to the best men in Chicago, and they gave it a cordial and unhesitating endorsement. The plan does not propose that a few members of the association shall receive few gifts, and the great majority none. On the contrary every member gets a gift which is very near the equivalent of the money which he invests.

THE PHILADELPHIA MERCURY.
The inducements offered are, however, enormous. The shares are simply five dollars each, yet each share entitles the holder at the very instant he purchases to an engraving of its full value, or that of the several shares he may purchase.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRANSCRIPT.
The friends of Mr. Crosby, of Chicago, have displayed that courageous boldness in organizing the grand scheme to draw him out of the involvements caused by his speculative spirit in building the Chicago Opera House, which is ordinarily the certain precursor to success. Of course, there is always some doubt entertained respecting the integrity of such an association; but we are gratified to say the names of the Chicago members of the committee to superintend the distribution of premiums stand so high in the mercantile and business world, that no rational presumption can be found against the success of the enterprise.

THE NEW YORK WORLD.
A new Art Association has been formed by a company of prominent citizens of New York and the West cities, for the purpose of compensating Mr. Crosby for the loss of the magnificent fortune spent by him in the generous and praiseworthy attempt to establish an opera in his native city. The chances are one in 65 each, and the premium is the magnificent Opera House itself, full of the choicest gems by the great masters of American art, the building costing in itself over $600 000. We commend the object of the association to every citizen who is capable or desirous of rewarding the generous and magnificent spirit displayed by Mr. Crosby in munificent liberality.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
This enterprise for the relief of Mr. Crosby from the difficulties to which he had rendered himself liable in building the Chicago Opera House has at length taken a tangible form and comes vividly before the readers of our columns. It bears with it the endorsement of the leading citizens of Chicago, and what is almost of as much importance the indorsement of the principal artists of the three great Eastern cities. The indorsement of these principal fellow-citizens may be accepted as a guarantee of the good faith of the enterprise, while that of the painters may be received as testimony that he is befitting art.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.
Seriously, the scheme is a most royal one. The Crosby Opera House—the first premium—is worth more than half a million of dollars. The rental of its offices, stores, and studios amounts to $30 000. The value of the first seven paintings reaches $48 000. At the same time the names of the Chicago members of the Committee for awarding premiums are a sufficient guarantee for the perfect legitimacy of the drawing, such as has never before been offered by any association of the same nature. They might serve as a pledge for the honest distribution of half a State, if it were possible to expose it to chances. As it is, they constitute a guarantee for Mr. Crosby, which he could have earned by nothing but life or unimpeached integrity, in his arduous scheme.
8 11 swsit

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, August 15, 1866.

The indications in monetary matters continue to point to a prolonged ease. The national finances are working easily, and there is no pressing demand for money for any of the regular channels of trade. The Secretary of the Treasury will reduce the interest, if indeed he should not pay off his 5 ₰ cent. currency deposits, on 10 days' notice, on or after September 1. These deposits amounted on 1st August to $68,665,469. His 4 ₰ cent. greenback deposits to the different Clearing house banks of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Chicago, amounted to $50,000,000. These last he will not probably disturb. But his present currency balances in the Treasury, and the certainty that his Income taxes, aside from other internal and customs revenues, will be very large in August, will enable him to pay off all other interest-bearing certificates of deposits. He cannot, on reasonable terms, command for payment any other currency obligations. The Compound Legal-tender notes are not to be had except at a premium on par value and the full accumulated interest. The rates of interest on the street are gradually lowering, and call loans, in some instances, are made as low as 3 ₰ cent.

Gold opened this morning at 150¾, and was a fraction higher at 1 o'clock.

In the Stock Market there was a little more doing, and the investment securities commanded higher figures. 5-20s of 1862 sold at 109½; do. o 1864 at 107¼; and the later issue at 107¼. The latest quotation per cable from the London market is 68¼ for the old 5-20s.

City 6s are again coming into favor as one of the most desirable of permanent investments. The new were firm at 98¼.

In the miscellaneous stock list there were few changes. Reading was weak at 56¼. For Pennsylvania 58 was freely bid; 39 for Little Schuylkill; 58½ for Norristown; and 56½ for Minehill.

The Coal stocks, especially the St. Nicholas, were again in demand and advancing.

The following bids were reported for Passenger Railroads:—85 for Second and Third; 44 for Fifth and Sixth; 51 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 18¾ for Hestonville.

Also for Bank shares as follows:—53½ for Penn Township; 55½ for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66 for City; 50 for Commonwealth; and 65 for Corn Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad.....b30 56⅛

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 US 5-20s65coup	107¼	$1000 Pa W Ln coup	101¼
$5000 do....1864	107¼	$600 City 6s n, Ks o	98¼
$4500 do....1862.	109⅛	$2000 Pa R 1st mg 6s	100
$5000 do 1862.reg.	107¼	100 sh Sch N pf....c	35½
$2000 U S 10-40s coupl	0	200 sh do..lots	35⅝
$100 U.S. 7-30s Aug	105	100 sh do.....	35⅝
$1400 do..small..	105¼	3 sh Leh Nav..lots	58
$1000 do.....	105⅛	100 sh Union Canl..of	4½
$5000 do..June..	106¼	100 sh Reading ..b30	56⅞
$200 do..June..	106¼	100 sh do..lots s60	56¾
$5000 do ..July..	106¼	100 sh St Nich Coal.	3
$2000 do July sm	106	100 sh Green Mt.....	2·81

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	150¾	151¼
American Silver, 4s and 5s	142	—
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	13¾	14
" " July, 1864....	13¼	13¾
" " August, 1864....	12¼	13
" " October, 1864....	11¾	12
" " Dec., 1864....	10¾	11
" " May, 1865....	8¾	9
" " August, 1865....	7	7¼
" " Sept., 1865....	6¾	7
" " October, 1865....	6¼	6¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 15.—There is a firmer feeling in the market for Quercitron Bark, but not much doing. We quote No. 1 at $35 ₰ ton.

In the Flour Market there is a total absence of any demand for shipment, but there is a fair inquiry for home consumption, with sales of 900 barrels Northwestern extra family at $10@12 50, the latter rate for extra fancy, and small lots of superfine at $6·50@7 50; old and new extras at $7 50@8·50; old Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $10·50@11 50; new do. do. at $11@13; and fancy brands at $12@15, according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

There is no falling off in the demand for prime Wheat, and prices are firmly maintained. The receipts and stocks are extremely small. Sales of 3500 bush. choice new Delaware red at $2·75. Nothing doing in white. Rye remains without change. We quote at 95c @$1 for Western. 500 bush. prime sold at $1·10. There is a good den and for Corn, but there is very little here Sales of yellow at 95@96c., and 1200 bush. Western mixed at 92c.; also, 2000 bush. on secret terms. Oats are quiet, with sales of 1200 bush. new Delaware at 48c. 500 bush. inferior Barley Malt sold at 90c.

Whisky is scarce and wanted. Sales of Pennsylvania at $2 32, and Ohio at $2·35.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE CHESNUT the new play of *Baccarat, or, The Knaves of the Pack*, is having a very fine run. The strangers now in the city have been crowding the house each evening rather unpleasantly for the comfort of corpulents.

MR. ROBERTS, AT THE WALNUT, appears this evening in his fine character of "Charles de Moor," in Schiller's great play of the *Robbers*. The *People's Lawyer* will follow, with Owen Fawcett in his best effort—"Solon Shingle."

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE opens on Saturday evening next, with Stuart Robson as the "Star," supported by an excellent company. This temple has been thoroughly cleaned and repaired, and several important improvements have been introduced.

"Baccarat; or, The Knaves of the Pack."

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—In your issue of yesterday evening you state that *Baccarat* (now drawing crowded houses at the new Chesnut Street Theatre) has been rearranged and improved by Mr. Benjamin Edward Woolf, the dramatist of the theatre. In this you (unintentionally, no doubt) do me an injustice. The piece is taken from the French, rewritten and adapted to the American stage by myself. For the past twenty years I have used my best exertions to amuse and please the public of Philadelphia, in various capacities, and whatever *merit* may be attached to my efforts, the friendship I have always received at your hands will I feel convinced, not intentionally aid in depriving me of.

By inserting this, in way of correction, you will much oblige yours, very truly,

THOMAS MCKEON, Comedian, etc.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1866.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Judge Ludlow.

John Williams was charged with the larceny of a —Prison cases were before the Court to-day.

gold watch and chain, the property of Mr. Brennan, who keeps a jewelry store in Eighth street. Williams, it appeared, came into the store and asked to be shown some watches and chains—some were accordingly taken from the case; after examining them Williams suddenly ran out of the store with a chain worth $130. Williams was not then arrested, but being subsequently taken into custody and imprisoned on another charge, he was indicted upon this. He denied his identity, and said he was in New York at the time of the larceny of the chain. The jury convicted.

John Walton was charged with the larceny of forty yards of alpaca, worth $28, the property of Atkinson & Stout. He seized the goods and ran, but being pursued he dropped them. The officer after quite a severe chase overtook the prisoner, who was lustily crying "Stop thief." He wanted to know, with the most innocent air, why he had been arrested. Verdict guilty.

George Vey was charged with the larceny of $15, the property of a German named Hazzard. The two slept at a tavern in the same room. Hazzard slept with his pocket-book under his pillow. In the morning it was gone. $10 only was found upon the person of Vey after his arrest. He was acquitted.

Priscilla Williams (colored) was charged with receiving a gold watch and other articles, the property of Mary A. Christie, knowing the same to have been stolen. Verdict, guilty.

Fanny Ann New was charged with the larceny of a lot of wearing apparel, worth $120, the property of Rachel Carvallo. The defendant was a domestic in the family of Mrs. Carvallo, and as alleged, availed herself of the opportunity thus afforded to steal. None of the missing property was found upon defendant's person, nor was any of it traced to her. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

THE CARRYING OF CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—There seems to be a constantly increasing habit of carrying concealed deadly weapons by our young men. It is a practice that leads to more disturbances and more rioting than almost all other causes combined. Every day as we pick up the papers, we read of the constant use of firearms and knives. There is no necessity in a well-governed city for any one carrying weapons, and when it is done it is generally for the very purpose of getting into a difficulty.

It takes very little to induce a man to quarrel when he has means of deadly offense on his person, and there are many excitable young men who, in a moment of passion, would not hesitate to use them. There were several arrests made by the police authorities yesterday for this practice.

Harry Brown and Charles Collis were arrested by the harbor police in Poplar street, above Front, for being drunk and having in their possession deadly weapons. They were committed by Alderman Beeker in default of $800 bail.

Leo Conner was also arrested about midnight in the neighborhood of Fourth and Arch streets, for the same offense, and for acting in a very disorderly manner. He had a hearing before Alderman Godbou this morning, and was held in the sum of $800 to answer.

THE CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.—The great changes in the condition of the atmosphere and the differences of temperature, are the active causes of a great deal of sickness in our midst. Coughs and colds are exceedingly fashionable. Persons cannot be too careful of themselves in these sudden changes. One day it is excessively warm, and the next, we think about our overcoats. For weeks the hot dry weather dries up the verdure and covers the roads with deep layers of dust. Then comes a cold and wet spell, as we have at present. The cold, cheerless drizzling that dates umbrellas and india-rubber overcoats, and dampens every thing, succeeds. So come the changes, and it requires the most constant care to guard against them.

CONDITION OF CHESNUT STREET WEST OF THE SCHUYLKILL.—The recent heavy and continued rain has rendered this street almost impassable west of the bridge. Between the tracks of the railroad the mud is almost a foot deep, and is getting worse every hour. Preparations were made some time since to have this street repaved, and the paving stones and Belgian blocks were on the spot in readiness to be put down, but for some unaccountable reason the work of putting them down was not commenced. The condition of the road is really disgraceful, and calls loudly for improvement.

A HORSE THIEF.—Benjamin Whalley was arrested this morning for stealing a horse from the stables of Mr. John Hargraves, No. 317 Shippen street, on the 27th day of March last. He succeeded then in disposing of the horse to the South Street Passenger Railroad Company, and in making his escape. Mr. Hargraves recovered his horse. Whalley was recognized by an officer of the Second District and arrested. After a hearing before Recorder Enen, this morning, he was committed in default of $1000 bail.

THE POLICE OF OUR CITY.—Perhaps at no time was there such excellent order and quiet in our city as there exists at present. Although the whole city is crowded with strangers of all kinds and degrees, the admirable regulations of the authorities have been such that everything is kept in perfect order. The presence of the Convention, instead of irritating the masses, has apparently had the effect of quieting them down to the observance of law and order.

SLIGHT FIRES.—About two o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in a foul chimney in a house at No. 15 Annapolis street.

About nine o'clock last evening a fire was discovered amongst some waste rubbish and packing boxes in the cellar of the building at the south-east corner of Eleventh and Poplar streets, occupied as a dry goods store by H. Silberman. The damage was very trifling.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.—A match game will be played between the Olympic and Equity Base Ball Clubs to-morrow afternoon, on the grounds of the former club, Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets. From the well-known reputation of these clubs, a very interesting and exciting game may be anticipated.

A SPEEDY CURE.—
In Brooklyn, where the cholera is raging,
They found on the sidewalk lying
A man who, from his looks presaging,
They thought in "collapse" was dying.
To the hospital they quickly bore him,
Where hard dosing soon brought him right,
And "cured" they quickly pronounced him,
For the chap had only been "tight."
But too "tight fits" don't annoy those
Who get from TOWER HALL their clothes.
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

MANY HAVE WONDERED why, in this enlightened century, when every science has advanced to almost perfection, some one, actuated by a desire to promote the health and welfare of his fellow-beings, has not given to the world a medicine which will prove efficacious in the cure of those most painful diseases, viz:—Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. To such we would say that at last a remedy has been found in *DR. MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP*. It only requires a trial to prove its unlimited success. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER derives much of its popularity from the simplicity attending its use, which gives it a peculiar value in a family. The various diseases which may be reached by it, and in their incipient stages eradicated, are among those which are peculiarly fatal if suffered to run: but the curative magic of this preparation at once disarms them of their terrors. In all respects it fulfils the conditions of a popular medicine.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.—Thousands of invalids have been perfectly cured of long standing ailments, the plague and bane of their lives, and on which they have spent hundreds in vain, by simply using these invaluable SPECIFICS. Not a Family who have ever had one of these Family Cases of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, but would give five times its cost rather than be without it. Address No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PETER COOPER, George Peabody, and Matthew Vassar, are justly placed high on the world's Roll of Honor, on account of their munificent contributions to the public good. The name of Dr. Marsden should be inserted on the same roll, for the introduction of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which have saved many of his fellow-citizens from long and weary days and nights of sickness. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

W. HENRY PATTEN, WEST END WINDOW SHADE, CURTAIN, AND UPHOLSTERY STORE, No. 1408 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES, of every description.

DAMASK, LACE, and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, etc. etc.

GILT CORNICES, from massive to small, neat, cheap bands.

The UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT comprises every branch of the trade, and thorough workmen are employed for its separate parts.

SPRING BEDS AND BEDDING, in hair, husk, or feathers.

FURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED, VARNISHED, and REPAIRED.

CARPETS cut and made, altered and put down.

UPHOLSTERY of every description, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 CHESNUT Street.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE REQUIRE AN ALTERATIVE, to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were used and valued until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under the name. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is no imposition.

ANOTHER LION COMING! or rather a lioness, in the person of EMMA, Queen of the Sandwich Islands. Rooms have already been engaged at the Continental Hotel, which has held so many of the Lions of the Day, including the celebrated Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., located under the Continental.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

A NEW PERFUME, called Sweet Opoponax from Mexico, manufactured by E. T. Smith & Co., New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.—*Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL—LINDSEY.—July 29, by the Rev. Thos. C. Murphy, Mr. JOSEPH CALDWELL and Miss MARY E. LINDSEY, all of Philadelphia.

HEPPARD—THOMPSON.—On the 6th instant, by Rev. Daniel J. Freas, JOHN HENRY HEPPARD to Miss ELIZA VIRGINIA THOMPSON, both of Woodbury, N. J.

DIED.

ELLIS.—On Third-day, the 14th instant, THOMAS B. ELLIS, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 833 N. Seventh street, on Sixth-day, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GALLAGHER.—On the morning of the 13th instant, Dr. JOSEPH HARROD, son of Captain John and Eliza Gallagher.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1714 Pine street, on Thursday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock. Services at St. Peter's Church.

MILLER.—On the morning of the 13th instant, SEMIRAMIS, wife of Thomas Miller, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, West Chester road, near the eight mile stone, Haverford, Delaware county, Pa., on Thursday morning, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Lutheran Cemetery, Lower Merion.

RICE.—On the 13th instant, of consumption, Mr. SAMUEL RICE, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 722 Richmond street, on Friday, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Palmer's Ground.

SMITH.—On the 13th instant, ELIZABETH SMITH, wife of James Smith, and daughter of the late Edward Ganby, of Cape May county, N. J., in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 14 Beck street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

STEWART.—On the morning of the 13th instant, after a lingering illness MRS. MARY, wife of John Stewart, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father in-law, Mr. William Stewart, No. 2409 Howard street, above York, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

VOGEL.—On the 14th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Balthazar Vogel, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1230 Ash street, above Guard avenue, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. Ann's Church, Port Richmond. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

WE DO NOT ASSERT THAT CLOTHES Wringers geared with cog-wheels wring dryer or quicker than any other of the twenty five styles which have rubber rolls; but so far as we have tested them, they are equal in these qualities to the others, and in durability surpass them *three-fold*. We therefore recommend these, although we keep others for sale.
THOMAS & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

FOR CORN OYSTERS, CORN FRITTERS, or other preparations of green corn, or for those who cannot masticate their boiled corn, Patent Corn Grates will be found to remove all the nutricious portion from the indigestible hull. Sold by
THOMAS & SHAW,
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APPLE PARERS, OF SEVERAL VARIETIES, and Apple Corers, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
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DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE BEAUTIFUL PLAY. BACCARAT, AT THE NEW CHESNUT TO-NIGHT.

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INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
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Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7§

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE Copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN E. CARROLL and JAMES C. WIGHAM, under the firm name of CARROLL & WIGHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said firm, and all claims will be presented for settlement to JOHN E. CARROLL.
CARROLL & WIGHAM.
Snow Hill Mill's, Chester, August 9, 1866. A 8 9 6t

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vandeveer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, August 16.
Freight taken on accommodating terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No 122 South WHARVES.
8 13 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
BACCARAT, A GREAT HIT.
Produced for the first time in America.

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents.
1, Cures	**Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations..	25
2, "	**Worms**, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic.	25
3, "	**Crying**-Colic, or Teething of infants.	25
4, "	**Diarrhœa** of children or adults.....	25
5, "	**Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic..	25
6, "	**Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting.....	25
7, "	**Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis.....	25
8, "	**Neuralgia**, Toothache, Pfaceache...	25
9, "	**Headaches**, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10, "	**Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11, "	**Suppressed**, or painful Periods....	25
12, "	**Whites**, too profuse Periods.....	25
13, "	**Croup**, Cough, difficult Breathing...	25
14, "	**Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15, "	**Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains..	25
16, "	**Fever & Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17, "	**Piles**, blind or bleeding.....	50
18, "	**Ophthalmy**, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19, "	**Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20, "	**Whooping-Cough**, violent Coughs	50
21, "	**Asthma**, oppressed Breathing	50
22, "	**Ear Discharges**, impaired Hearing	50
23, "	**Scrofula**, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24, "	**General Debility**, Physical Weakness	50
25, "	**Dropsy**, and scanty Secretions.....	50
26, "	**Sea-Sickness**, sickness from riding.	50
27, "	**Kidney-Disease**, Gravel.....	50
28, "	**Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions**, involuntary Discharges.....	1.00
29, "	**Sore Mouth**, Canker.....	50
30, "	**Urinary Weakness**, wetting bed.	50
31, "	**Painful Periods**, with Spasms...	50
32, "	**Sufferings** at change of life.....	1.00
33, "	**Epilepsy**, Spasms, St Vitus' Dance.	1.00
34, "	**Diphtheria**, ulcerated Sore Throat.	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book.....	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book.....	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book.....	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book.....	$10 00
Single vials, with directions.....	1 00

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HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

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MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No 1220 WALNUT STREET,
For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralys's, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Locksjaw.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

MRS. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased, and all interested, are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Gradley, No. 66 North Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 North Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pelouze, Third and Chesnut streets; Edward McLane, all of this city. A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office or by letter.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
8 9 12t rp No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philada.

CHEROKEE CURE,
THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY
YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE
Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.
Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.
Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.
Sold by all Druggists, or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,
DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 Walker street, New York.

CHEROKEE REMEDY
Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Stictures of the Uretara, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the
CHEROKEE INJECTION,
does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female during recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2. Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection, " " $2. " " $5.

The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*," and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Be not deceived.* If no druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us in *perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,
DR. W. R. MERWIN,
6 6 mwf5p No. 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The beautiful little steamers
SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 20, 8·05, 8·55, 9 35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M. And at 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2·50, 3 35, 4 20, 5·05, 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 7·20, 8·05, 8·50, 9·35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M.; and 12·35, 1·20, 2·05, 2 50, 3·35, 4·20, 5·05, 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. [5 9rp ws

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

THE BEST FIVE-CENT CIGAR IN AMERICA.—D. P. McDOWELL'S "Reconstruction" Brand.—Call and try them at Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND Street. The Reconstruction Cigar, both in quality and quantity, is unsurpassed by any ten-cent Cigar now sold in this city. 8 13 mwf1m

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TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
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Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
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A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,
Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements
At Wholesale Prices.
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Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. MCCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 23 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. McWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the endorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.
Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office. No 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS

THE CABLE DIARY.

The Voyage of the Ocean Telegraph Company.

Interesting Narrative of Events on Board the "Great Eastern."

SPLICING THE SHORE END.

Successful Starting of the Fleet.

THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Provisions for Picking Up the Cable of 1865.

THE VALENTIA MESSAGES.

The Kinking of the Cable During the Night of July 18.

Evening Talks by the Valentia and "Great Eastern" Telegraphers.

FINAL SUCCESS OF THE GREAT WORK.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The *Great Eastern*, laden with a freight in which the whole civilized world is interested, took her departure from Beerhaven, Bantry Bay, at 6·30 P. M. on Thursday, the 12th of July. During the week she lay in that safe and capacious harbor her coaling was completed, and mechanics and artificers of all kinds were busily engaged in adjusting and testing the new machinery which had been planned and executed to meet requirements and to guard against contingencies which the experience of last year's expedition suggested. The deck presented a very animated scene of active labor, and one could scarcely have believed that so much work could have been got through in so short a space of time. The live stock had, this year, to be stipped in Ireland, which occupied a considerable time, 10 bullocks, 1 milch cow, 114 sheep, 20 pigs, 20 geese, 14 turkeys, and 500 fowls were brought on board at Beerhaven. There was dead stock, too, which consisted of 28 bullocks, 4 calves, 22 sheep, 2 pigs, 300 fowls—a goodly supply for the inhabitants of the floating town we live in. The public already know all that occurred during the passage of the ship round from Sheerness. She left her anchorage at noon, on Saturday, the 30th of June, and a telegram from Mr. R. A. Glass, the Managing Director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, from Valentia, put them in possession of the fact that the shore end of the cable having been successfully landed by the *William Cory* steamer, at Foilhummerum Bay, on Saturday, the 7th of July, had been buoyed on the following morning, about 27 miles from the land. At 6·45 A.M. on the 12th, our convoy, consisting of H. M. S. *Terrible*, 21 guns, and the screw steamers *Albany* and *Medway*, both vessels of about 1800 tons each, left the anchorage at Beerhaven, with instructions to proceed to where the *William Cory* left the buoy, and await the arrival of the *Great Eastern*. On the evening of the same day, having got up her monster anchor, the big ship steamed majestically out of Beerhaven, accompanied by H. M. S. *Racoon*. It is about 50 miles from Beerhaven to the buoy placed over the shore end. The night was very thick, so much so that the fog whistle was kept constantly going. Wind from the south.

FRIDAY, July 13.—At a quarter to 3 A. M. we sighted the *Terrible*, and the *Racoon* about a quarter to 4. Shortly afterwards we saw the *Albany* and *Medway*, and at 5·50 A. M. the buoy was made out astern of the *Albany*. We came up close to it at 7. Signals were made to the *Terrible* and the other ships to send boats. The *Terrible's* cutter came and made fast to the buoy, which was now about a cable's length from our stern. At 9·10 the *Albany's* boat arrived, and at 9·30 we made the end of the drum rope on the buoy chain, and commenced to haul in the mooring chain on the end of the shore end cable. There was a good deal of strain on the chain, which was at a considerable angle on the port side.

The wind was on the port quarter, canting the ship to starboard, the left-hand screw working astern. Captain Anderson seeing the position of the chain, gave orders to Mr. Beckwith, the chief engineer, to disconnect the port-paddle-wheel, and to reverse full speed with the starboard. This order, which was executed in about eighteen or nineteen minutes, brought the stern of the ship in line with the cable, which was speedily "up and down." At 11·30 the end was brought on board by 11·40; it was on the drum. This was the first practical test of the new pick-up machinery and steam engine attached thereto, made by Messrs. Penn & Son, of Greenwich, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the manner in which it did its work. Preparations were now made to make the joint and the coverings, wires having been taken off the rope, the skilled workmen from the Gutta Percha Works soon settled themselves under shelter of Mr. Canning's office on deck (it had been raining in torrents since 9 A. M.), and completed making the joint at 1·30 P. M. Mr. Willoughby Smith, the chief electrician, lost no time in testing the insulation of the cable to shore, which was found to perfect. The making of the splice was now commenced; by 2·30 P. M. it was completed and coiled in the after cable tank. Just as the hands of the clock indicated 3·20, Greenwich time, the Atlantic Telegraph Cable of 1866 commenced to pass over the V wheel at the stern of the great cable ship. A hearty cheer from those who witnessed thus far the success of the start, the firing of a couple of guns, the hoisting of the ensign and of that compound flag of nationalities, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, which has been in the service of two previous Atlantic telegraph expeditions, made up all the demonstration which could be mustered. The *Racoon* gave us one parting gun, and availing herself of as fair a wind as could well blow in her favor, set every stitch of canvas and left for Valentia. The course of the ship was now settled W. N. W. for 33 miles, to be changed about 9 o'clock to N. W. by W., which will take us quite clear to the southward of our mute relative of 1865. The following programme of proceedings for laying the Atlantic telegraph cable of 1866 had been proposed by Mr. Samuel Canning, the Chief Engineer, so far back as the month of May last, and approved of by Mr. Glass, the Managing Director. It will be seen that punctuality up to the present moment has been pretty strictly maintained.

PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS FOR LAYING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

1. The steamship *William Cory*, having received on board the shore end for the Irish coast and machinery at North Woolwich, will leave the Thames not later than the 20th inst., and proceed to Beerhaven, to be in readiness to lay the shore end when the weather is sufficiently fine.

2. The steamship *Albany*, having her recovering machinery, ropes, buoys, and stores on board, will leave the Thames on the 26th inst., and proceed to Cardiff, fill up with coals, and go from thence to Beerhaven, to assist the *William Cory* in laying the shore end. She will afterwards accompany the expedition to Newfoundland.

3. The steamship *Medway*, having all her coals, cable, and machinery on board, will leave the Thames about the 5th July, and proceed to Beerhaven to join the *Great Eastern*, and be ready to accompany her in laying the cable.

4. The *Great Eastern* will leave Sheerness on the 30th June for Beerhaven, to complete her coaling, and be ready to steam out to the buoy on the shore end on or about the 10th July. The splice to the main cable will be made on board the *Great Eastern*.

5. After the shore end is laid by the *William Cory*, and buoyed, if the weather is one she will remain by the buoy, and the *Albany* will return to Beerhaven for the *Great Eastern*.

6. Upon commencing to lay the cable from the *Great Eastern*, the position of the *Terrible* will be ahead of the *Great Eastern*, on the port or starboard bow, to keep other vessels out of the course, and the *Medway* will be on the port, and *Albany* on the starboard quarter, in readiness to fish up or let go a buoy, or other work, as may be signalled from the *Great Eastern*.

7. All the accompanying ships to keep their allotted positions, and within signalling distance of the *Great Eastern*.

8. The speed of the ship over the ground in paying out the cable should in no case exceed six knots per hour.

9. In laying the cable of 1865, the average slack paid out through the deep water was 15·6 per cent., at an average speed of ship of 6·34 knots per hour, and with a strain ranging from 10 to 14 cwts.

10. The total length of cable taken out this year being 2724 miles, it will be seen from the following estimate that 764 miles will be left to complete the line of 1865:—

	Distances.		Cable Required	
	Shoal Water	Deep Water	Shoal Water, 7 p. c. Slack.	Deep Water, 20 p. c. Slack.
Valentia to Heart's Content	1670		1930	
1866—Valentia to end of shoal water; lat. 52·21, lon. 14·40	764	.....	175·5	.....
Deep water	....	1393	....	1539·5
Heart's Content to end of shoal water; lat. 49·17, lon. 49·40	173	.....	185	.....
Totals for line of 1866	Dist. 1570 miles		Cable, 1960 miles	
1865—From the end of cable of 1865 to Heart's Content	173	427	185	512·5
Totals for line of 1865	Dist. 600 miles.		Cable, 697·5 miles	

Taking this 697·5 miles from 764, we have 66·5 miles of cable left, and the cable of 1865 must, therefore, be grappled and spliced within this distance from the end.

11. In the event of any unforeseen occurrence in laying the cable of 1866, by which the cable could not be recovered in the deep water, it becomes necessary to fix upon the length remaining on board with which it would be prudent to start again from the point latitude 52·51 north, longitude 14·40 west, or 164 miles from Ireland.

Taking the figures in the previous paragraph with 20 per cent. of slack through the deep water, and 7 per cent. through the shoal water, the length of cable required between Ireland and Newfoundland is 1960 miles; this taken from the total length, 2724 miles, leaves 764 miles which could be paid out, and yet have sufficient cable left to begin again if an accident happened at that place; but as the cable can be grappled in between 200 and 300 fathoms' depth at lat. 52·21 N., long. 14·40 W., this would give 175·5 miles to be added to the 763 miles, making 939 miles, which might be paid out and yet have sufficient cable to commence again at the above portion and reach Newfoundland; but, in deciding upon a point of such importance, I consider a larger margin ought to be allowed, and should not therefore advise recommencing at the end of the shoal water if more than 850 miles had been paid out when the end of the cable was lost.

In the event of such an occurrence the expedition must first return to Beerhaven or some other port, where the cable can be transhipped from the *Medway* into the *Great Eastern* before making another attempt.

12. The disconnecting gear on the *Great Eastern* should be tried on the passage round to Beerhaven to ascertain how she will answer with both paddle and screw.

13. In case of a fault being discovered, a signal from the testing-room will be immediately made by going to the bridge and paying-out machine to reverse the engines, and by electric bell to the coil, and as soon afterwards as possible with safety to the cable, to commence hauling back.

14. Should a fault occur, a buoy placed ready at or near to the stern will be immediately attached to the cable to buoy up the light. The ship would then be kept as near this position as possible, and other buoys can be attached at intervals, if necessary, and if the weather is such that from the drift of the ship or other causes, too much cable is being lost, and it is necessary to cut the cable, the end will be moored and buoyed with a large ocean buoy.

The latitude upon which the cable will cross each degree of longitude to be given to each officer in charge of the *Medway* and *Albany* in order that, should the ships part in a fog, any ship having missed the *Great Eastern* can steam ahead to a meridian where she can be sure the *Great Eastern* cannot have reached, and then steam slowly back with the view of picking up the *Great Eastern*, which may be engaged recovering a fault.

Both Maryatt's and Colomb's signals to be used, the latter method having been already applied to the coiling of all probable signals.

At any time the *Great Eastern* may be heard firing guns, it is to be understood by the accompanying ships that they are desired to close with the *Great Eastern*.

In case of fog on approaching the Newfoundland coast, the *Terrible* will keep close ahead to the *Great Eastern* and direct the latter to alter course by firing one gun to port helm and two guns to starboard same; three guns danger ahead. If the *Great Eastern* fires one or more guns, attendant ships to close in with her.

If when near the land our position on Trinity Bay cannot be ascertained on account of the fog, and the weather is calm, the *Great Eastern* can be kept nearly in her then position with the cable, or, if for the safety of the ship it is necessary to keep further from the land whilst the fog lasts, the cable can be cut, moored and buoyed, and watch buoys put down to facilitate finding the cable buoy.

This could also be done should a gale of wind be blowing up Trinity Bay, or whilst making the splice, so that it may be considered dangerous or unadvisable for the *Great Eastern* to go nearer the land.

As soon as the *Terrible* has taken in coal, she will proceed with the *Albany* to the position about one mile from the end of the cable of 1865, and place mark buoys for guidance in grappling. The *Medway* and *Great Eastern* will follow as soon as these have coated; but should they not join the *Terrible* and *Albany* by the time they have placed the mark buoys, the *Albany* will proceed to grapple for the cable, and if she succeed in grappling it, she will lift it as far as possible without approaching the breaking strain; she will then buoy the grapnel rope and grapple for the cable again further on. By continuing this she may succeed in lifting the bight or an end to the surface, and buoy it in readiness for the *Great Eastern*.

Should the *Great Eastern* and *Medway* arrive before the bight or end of the cable is grappled or raised, they will take up their position and commence grappling.

If the ships are grappling for the cable at the same time, their relative positions will be, the *Medway* to the west, with the greatest lifting strain; the *Great Eastern* in the middle, and the *Albany* to the east with the least lifting strain; so that if the cable is broken by the *Medway*, the end will be secured either by the *Great Eastern* or the *Albany*.

The ships will be provided with grapnels both for grappling and holding the cable.

If the ships have hold of the cable, and a gale of wind springs up, so as to prevent the possibility of raising the cable to the surface, buoys are provided for buoying the grapnel rope, and watch buoys placed to assist in sighting the grapnel buoys in case the ships are driven away from their position.

SAMUEL CANNING, Engineer.

Approved—R. A. GLASS, Managing Director.

SATURDAY, July 14.—Course during the night N. W. by W. Wind W. S. W. to W. N. W. A. homeward bound steamer passed us about 11·30. About 2 A. M. a message arrived from Valentia, for Mr. Canning from Mr. Glass, intimating that at a meeting held yesterday on the island, at the instance, and on the invitation of Mr. Henry Bewley, of Dublin, for the purpose of invoking God's blessing on those engaged in the undertaking, the warmest sympathy was expressed towards all on board the *Great Eastern*. A reply was sent by Mr. Canning, thanking Mr. Glass for these good wishes, and conveying the intelligence that everything was progressing most satisfactorily, and the greatest confidence was felt in success. The paying-out machinery is working to perfection. The cable comes up from the tanks with great ease and facility. The cable watch are clothed this expedition in canvas dresses which fit over their ordinary clothing. They are fastened from behind. The officer in charge is clothed similarly to the men. The *Terrible*, *Albany*, and *Medway* are keeping their allotted position. Weather fine; smooth sea. At noon, ship time, we were 135·3 miles from Valentia, and 1533·5 from Heart's Content; had paid out 144·58 miles of cable. Lat. 52°0·15, long. 14·0·3.

SUNDAY, July 15.—All through yesterday the paying-out machinery worked so smoothly—the electrical tests were so perfect—the weather was so fine that fresh confidence in the result has been naturally inspired. The recollection, however, of the reverses of the expedition of 1865 is always before those who have the greatest reliance in success; and there is a quiet repose about the manner of the chief practical men on board, which is an earnest that they will not allow themselves to be carried away by the smoothness of twenty-four hours events. The convoy kept their position accurately during the day. The *Terrible* signalled to us at 1·45 P. M. that a man had fallen overboard. Her cutter was speedily lowered. The sailor had, however, laid hold of a rope thrown to him from the frigate before the boat reached him. At 10·45 P. M. Mr. Willoughby Smith sent us the latest news from Europe, set up in this form:—

THE "GREAT EASTERN" TELEGRAPH.

SATURDAY EVENING, 10·45 P. M.—July 14, 1866.

VOL. I. NO. 1.

"General Cialdini is moving upon Rovigo with an army of more than 100,000 men and 200 guns. The Austrians have evacuated the whole country between the Mincio and the Adige."

"Seems it not a feat sublime,
Intellect had conquered time."

The welcome a rival of this message (and by concert with the shore we shall be kept advised of all the leading European news) is a practical proof of the value of our chief electrician's arrangements, for while the message was being transmitted to us the insulation tests were continuously going on.

The fundamental difference between last year's system of testing and that of the present expedition is that now all the ordinary tests for continuity may be made simultaneously with the test for insulation, which is not interrupted at all; whereas last year, during half the time spent laying the cable the insulation test was wholly neglected, as will presently be shown.

Last year each hour was divided into four parts. The first half of the hour was spent in testing for insulation. During the second half, which was divided into three periods of ten minutes each, tests were made to ascertain the resistances of the conductor, and to prove the continuity of the same. All these tests were of such a nature as to afford no criterion whatever of the state of the insulation during their continuance; so that during the half of each hour, or, in other words, during half the time spent in laying the cable, the insulation test was neglected. Also, while the insulation test was being made, there was no means of communicating with the shore, as the observations were taken on board only. This year a test for insulation is constantly kept on, and, by Mr. Willoughby Smith's arrangement, corresponding observations are made both on ship and shore. At stated times during the hour the continuity test is made at the shore station by means of a condenser applied to the conductor of the cable. The effect of this is to lower the deflection of the ship's insulation galvanometer, thus serving as a continuity test. Communications from shore to ship are also made by these means. Ship can send signals to shore by simply reversing the current for certain lengths of time, answering to some understood code, or by increasing and diminishing the tension of the line according to a prearranged plan. All these operations may be performed without interrupting the insulation test, except for a few seconds while the current is being reversed. So far for the new system in the electrical room as compared with last year. And now a word or two about the paying-out and taking-up machinery of 1866, and we shall see how the experience gathered from 1865 has been practically carried into effect. The paying out apparatus is the same as used last year, with the exception of a stronger drum, which is necessary for the purpose of hauling in the cable at the stern if required. Powerful gear has been placed by the side of the machine, so that by means of clutches the drum can be reversed and the cable hauled back in case a fault is discovered. This year it is driven by a 40-horse power engine, made by Messrs. Penn, and supplied with steam from the main boilers of the ship, which insures a supply at any moment. The hauling-in machine for grappling placed at the fore part of the ship is more powerful than the one used last year, and consists of two drums of 5 feet 8 inches in diameter each, by 20 inches broad, connected by a gear with a Penn engine of 40-horse power, similar to that attached to the paying-out machine. The rope or cable passes over both drums, and an arrangement is made for "fleeting" the grapnel rope or cable on the drums, and each roller guiding a turn of the rope or cable as it passes from one drum to the other. This engine is also supplied with steam power from the ship's main boilers.

At ten minutes past 10 P. M. the *Albany* was observed to drop astern, and we learned through the medium of Colomb's admirable flash signals, at a distance of about 5 miles, that she had lost the bolt of her eccentric. At daylight, the damage having been repaired, she was again in position. The system of signalling on board is very perfect, and the convoy, like the *Great Eastern*, has been supplied by the Admiralty with experienced signalmen. We sent early this morning the news of Cialdini's advance upon Rovigo to Captain Commerell of the *Terrible*, and to Captain Batt, R. N., and Captain Prowse, R. N., who are on board the *Albany* and *Medway*. Messages are to be sent every morning to the convoy, giving Greenwich time. The cone being opened two minutes previously, at 10·20 it will be collapsed, and the time will be given accurately. Divine service was performed in the dining saloon by Captain Anderson. From noon yesterday to noon to-day we had payed out 138·97 miles.

Slack of cable on distance, 8·57. Lat., 52·1·15; long., 17·29. Course, N89·40W. Distance, 128. Distance from Valentia telegraph office, 263. From office at Heart's Content, 1406. Another message has arrived, and has been duly published in the "Great Eastern Telegraph":—"Italy has declared to France not to accept separate armistice. Impressions here very warlike, chances of peace having declined. French fleet on its way to Venice, and French commissioners ordered to Venetia. Notice sent to headquarters of Prussian army to announce armed mediation of the Emperor."—Paris, July 10, evening.

MONDAY, July 16.—Still everything going on well. The sea like a mill-pond. The paying out of the cable from the after-tank progressing with uniform certainty and steadiness, and the electrical tests perfect. We are now paying out some of the cable of 1865. This tank contains 839·85 miles, of which there are 267 miles of the old cable. The fore tank, from which we shall pay out next, holds 670·83 miles, with about three miles of shore-end, and the number of miles stowed in the main is 865·39. Mr. Canning calculates that we shall have payed out the remaining portion of the old cable by to-morrow morning; and if nothing arises in the way of accident, that by Thursday night or early Friday morning the after-tank will be emptied. We ought to be then pretty nearly half way to Heart's Content.

We had a second edition of the *Great Eastern Telegraph* at dinner yesterday, giving us the following news, which we speedily transmitted later in the evening by Colomb's flash signals to Captain Commerell, of the *Terrible*, who can lay claim to being the first captain of her Majesty's navy who enjoyed the luxury of getting news from Europe twice a day on the Atlantic Ocean.

China arrived. Money abundant; gold, 153½. Exchange on London, 167. Dreadful fire at Portland; half of city burned; 2000 families homeless; damage, $10,000,000.

Saturday's news.—No alteration in bank rate. Prussians have declined armistice. Consols, 87¼. Cork steamer *Osprey* in collision with H. M. S. *Amazon*, for Halifax off Portland, July 6. Both foundered. Dozen drowned. Rest reached Torquay in boats. *Amazon* put helm hard starboard.

Our track is about thirty miles to the south of that of last year, and at that distance we passed parallel to where the telegraph cable parted in August, 1857. The depth of water during yesterday was between 1950 and 2100 fathoms. Temperature, 58 degrees. Average strain indicated by the dynanometer, 10·54. Our average speed has been about five knots. We were obliged to stop the screw engines in order to bring her down to that speed, and, moreover, to reduce the paddle boiler power. Captain Anderson's ingenious mode of cleaning the ship's bottom, which he sedulously carried out last winter at Sheerness, has proved to have effected this very desirable object, for Mr. Beckwith, the engineer, is now enabled to regulate and adjust her speed, and get more out of the ship if necessary, than he could last year, when her bottom was an incrusted mass of muscles.

We exchange latitude and longitude daily with the convoy. Staff Commodore Moriarty takes his observations independently; and Captain Anderson and his officers take theirs; so whenever the sun gives them a chance many sextants are at work.

More news from Valentia; but, alas! how sad in some respects:—

Cholera broken out in Liverpool. Several deaths. Yellow fever ranging in Vera Cruz. Birmingham Banking Company stopped payment on Saturday. Liabilities over £2,000,000. Shareholders, 800.

DARMSTADT, July 12, 2 A. M.—Princess Louise of Hesse gave birth to a princess. Steamship *Hibernia* left Greencastle for Quebec 6 A. M. Friday. Drammen, Norway, fire, 300 houses burned, 6000 persons homeless, July 13. House of Lords, Friday, Enfield rifles to be converted into breech-loaders.

Captain Moriarty has just issued his bulletin. We learn that since noon yesterday we have paid out 156·83 miles of cable. Per centage of slack, 18·82. Distance run, 115·2 miles. Distance from Valentia, 5782 miles. From Heart's Content, 1290 miles. Latitude, 52°6; longitude, 20°30.

TUESDAY, July 17.—Another twenty-four hours of uninterrupted success. All day yesterday it was so calm that the masts of our convoy were reflected in the ocean—an unusual thing to see. A large shoal of porpoises gambolled about us for half an hour. A glorious sunset; and, later, a crescent moon, which we hope to see in the brightness of her full, lighting our way into Trinity Bay before the days of this July shall have ended. At 7·55 A.M., Greenwich time, the remaining portion of the cable of 1865 had been paid out of the tank, and we are now rapidly getting rid of the new cable. At 9·10 the screw engines were slowed to 10 revolutions, and the paddles slowed to 4. We set some canvas, too, with a steady breeze from the south and a smooth sea. Our average speed since we left has been about 5. The strain indicated by the dynanometer since yesterday at 12 o'clock has been 11. After breakfast we saw a barque to the northward, steering eastward.

Our progress since yesterday is thus indicated from the official paper posted up in the cabin:—Distance run, 116·8; cable paid out, 157·70; slack on distance, 16·91. Total paid out, 557·82. Lat., 52·15; lon., 25·48. Distance from Valentia office, 436·1; to Heart's Content office, 1389·35 W., 1173. Depth of water, 1950. Wind, south.

LONDON, Tuesday.—News from London just as we were at lunch.

Prussians had a successful engagement before Olmutz yesterday. Captured six guns. Further fighting expected to-day. Austrians withdrawing from Moldravia towards Vienna.

WEDNESDAY, July 18.—A fresh breeze from the southward; a dull grey sky, with occasional rain, and a moderate sea prevailed from noon yesterday. At 5·28 P. M. Greenwich time, a bell in connection with the electrical room sounded in the tank. Mr. Temple, one of the company's staff, being on duty, immediately pressed the valve of the steam whistle, which is fitted at the stern, and communicates by compressed air through the piping to the screw, paddle-engines, and helm—a similar apparatus being fitted in the bow of the ship. The signal to stop was so promptly answered by the engineers, that the *Great Eastern* was stopped in less than her own length. Mr. Clinord, hearing the bell, ran at the top of his speed to the paddle-engine hatchway; but long before he could reach it they were stopped. Of course, great anxiety arose to ascertain what was the matter. We were glad to learn that it was a false alarm. One of Mr. Willoughby Smith's assistants having by mere proof from this incident that every one was at his post; and Captain Anderson, ever thoughtful and watchful, took advantage of what occurred to make some alterations in concert with Mr. Canning, in the instructions of the officer on duty, so that he should verbally communicate with the engineer if a similar alarm was given, and not to trust entirely to the whistle system, effective though it is in working. All went on well until 12·20 A. M., Greenwich time, when the first real shock was given to the success which has hitherto attended us, and this time we had real cause to be alarmed. A foul takes place in the after tank. The engines were immediately turned astern, and the paying out of the cable stopped. We were all soon on the deck, and learned that the running or paying out part of the coil had caught three turns of the flake immediately under it, carried them into the eye of the coil forming the lay out, and hauling up one and a half turns from the outside, and five turns in the eye of the under flake. This was stopped, fortunately, before entering the paying out machinery. Stoppers of hemp, with chains also, were put on near the V wheel astern, and Mr. Canning gave orders to stand by to let go the buoy. This was not very cheering to hear, but his calm and collected manner gave us all confidence that his skill and experience would extricate the cable from the obvious danger in which it was placed. No fishing line was ever entangled more than the rope was when thrust up in apparently hopeless knots from the eye of the coil to the deck. There at least 500 feet of rope lay in this state, and in the midst of a thick rain and increasing wind. The cable crew set to work, under the chief engineer's instructions, to disentangle it. Mr. Halpin was there, too, patiently following the lights as they showed themselves. The crew now passing them forward—now all, until at last the character of the tangle was seen, and soon it became apparent that ere long the cable would be cleared, and passed down to the tank. All this time Captain Anderson was at the taffrail, anxiously watching the strain on the rope, which he could scarcely make out the night was so dark, and endeavoring to keep it up and down, going on and raising with paddle and screw. When one reflects for a moment on the size of the ship, and the enormous mass she presents to the wind, the difficulty of keeping her stern, under the circumstances, over the cable, can be appreciated. The port paddle wheel was disconnected, but shortly afterwards there was a shift of wind, and the vessel canted the wrong way. Welcome voices were now heard passing the word aft from the kuke that the bights were cleared, and to pay out. Then the huge stoppers were gradually loosened, and at 2·05 A. M., to the joy of all, we were once more discharging the cable. They veered away in the bank to clear away the foul flake until 3 A. M., when the screw and paddle engines were slowed so as to reduce the speed of the ship to 4½ knots. During all this critical time, there was an entire absence of noise and confusion. Every order was silently obeyed, and the cable men and crew worked with hearty goodwill. Mr. Canning has had experience of foul flakes before this, and showed that he knew what to do in the emergency. But what of the electrical condition of the cable during this period? Simply that through its entire length it is perfect, or, as it is technically called, O K. We lost the *Terrible* in the thickness of the night, and save for a few minutes, did not see her till 7 this morning. The *Albany* and *Medway* showed on the starboard and port quarter at 5 A. M. The weather is still very hazy. More messages through the cable which should be duly recorded, for when this diary is circulated among the newspapers of the United States within ten days after this date, earlier intelligence of European news will be distributed than can be obtained in any other way. Here are the messages of yesterday's *Great Eastern* Telegraph:—

6 P. M.—Home news. Money market firm. Bank rate, 10. French bonds risen ¼ per cent. Birmingham Bank to be wound up in Chancery; much local but no general suffering. London prices unaffected. Ex-Chief Baron Pollock to be a baronet. Lord Henry Lennox is now Secretary to the Admiralty.

Foreign news. Cialdini occupies Padua and Venice, both on the line of railway connecting Vienna and the Quadrilateral, Venice. Padua is only twenty-three miles from Venice. The only Austrian troops now having railway connection with Venice are those in Venice itself. Conflict between Prussians and Federals on the 15th. Prussians completely victorious. Federals evacuated Frankfort. Prussians marching there. Among conditions of peace, Prussia and Italy include the re-establishment of Hungary. Count de Chambre's palace at Vienna is ordered for sale.

Racoon leaves Valentia to-morrow for Queenstown.

This message, which consists of one hundred and thirty-six words, was sent through the whole cable without the slightest mistake, at the rate of one and a half words per minute, the insulation test going on all the time.

Distance run since noon yesterday, 104·7 miles. Cable paid out, 124·85. Percentage of slack, 19·06. Distance from Valentia, 600·2 miles. From Heart's Content, 1068·8. Lat. 52·1 N.; long. 26·37 W.

Thursday, July 19.—There was a fresh breeze in the afternoon yesterday, increasing towards evening. It brought a heavy swell on the port quarter, which caused the ship to roll. The paying out from the after tank went on steadily. Two of the large buoys were lifted by derricks from the deck near the bows of the ship, and placed in position on the port and starboard side of the forward piece of machinery, ready for letting go if necessary. The sun went down with an angry look, and the scud came rapidly from the eastward, the sea rising. A wind dead aft is not the best for cable laying, particularly if any accident should take place. By 11·30 P. M., to-night, we shall have exhausted the contents of the after-tank, and the cable will then be payed out from the fore tank along the trough to the stern, the distance from the centre of the tank to the paying-out machinery being 494 feet. Last night the swell was very heavy, to which the *Great Eastern* proved herself not insensible. Her rolling, like everything else appertaining to her, is done on a grand scale. We see the liveliness with which that operation is performed on board the *Albany* and *Medway*, and we are not at all disposed to be critical in our observations on our own movements. The speed of the ship was kept 4½ during the night—the slower the better is the opinion of all on board—*Festina lente*. We are consuming about 100 tons a day of the 7000 tons of coal which we had on board when we left Barhaven, and Mr. Beckwith, who has been engineer of the *Great Eastern* from her first voyage to the present moment, says the engines were never in better order, and their appearance and working do him and his able staff of assistant engineers the greatest credit.

The news from Valentia station as published in the telegraph is as follows:—

"Wednesday, 9 P. M.—English funds risen ¼ per cent. Stock Exchange for short loans on English securities, 5 and 7 per cent. General rate for good paper, 9 and 9½ per cent."

"House of Commons, Monday Night.—New Ministers took their seats. Attorney-General said it was not intended to proceed with bankruptcy bill this session. In reply to several members, General Peel said rifles altered to breech-loaders would be ready for our troops before end of financial year. Gladstone withdrew Reform bill. Verdict of murder against the warder of Brighton for murder of his wife. Fifteen deaths from cholera at Liverpool. Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh visited *Manicnoman* Saturday. America—Maryland has decided upon excluding negro testimony from the Courts at Smyrna. Fight between citizens and negroes. Sundered. Sweeney urges Fenians to combine their preparations. Cholera gone from New York."

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; but at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 16 6m

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE & WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great duction in price of his large and well assorted stock

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc

The public are respectfully invited to call and examin our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE

No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

8 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufactu and Dealer in

Watches

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR ULL STOCK

OF

FANCY AND PLAIN

SILVER WARE,

Of the Finest Quality. 15 26

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 26§ No. 12 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,

TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,

THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,

FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

8 3 PHILADELPHIA.

NEEDLES'

COMPOUND

CAMPHOR TROCHES,

Positive Preventive of

CHOLERA,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,

Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,

12th & Race Sts., Phila.

60 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS. A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the

23 NEWS STAND,

S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

THE DEAD SOLDIER.

Translated from the German of J. G. Seidt, by R. R. Frohock.)

"The most precious tears are those with which Heaven bedews the unburied head of a soldier.
Oliver Goldsmith.

Upon a distant war worn field,
In death a soldier sleeps,
Unnumbered, overlooked—no page
His noble record keeps.

And Generals, with cross and wreath,
Ride by him up and down,
Nor think that he who bravely fell
Is worthy of a crown.

For many a hero falls the tear,
Or an anxious quest is heard;
But for that fallen soldier
Is neither tear nor word.

There sits, at fall of evening,
In his home far o'er the plain,
A father full of anxious dread,
And says:—"I fear he's slain!"

There sits a weeping mother,
And sobs aloud:—"Help, Heaven!
To us he has announced himself,
The clock stopped at eleven!"

A maiden pale, with steadfast gaze,
Looks through the twilight dim:
"And is he far away and dead?
My heart ne'er turns from him!"

Three souls, with deepest anguish filled,
Their tears to Heaven commend,
For him who far away lies slain,
The soldier and the friend.

And Heaven those heartfelt tears doth take
Upon a cloudlet's breast,
And bears them to the distant field
Where the soldier lies at rest.

And pours them from the cloud as dew
Upon the hero slain;
That he no more unwept may lie
Upon the distant plain.

Gossip About the Opera in Paris.

"A Few Facts Concerning the Grand Opera in Paris, and the Salaries of the Artists," is the title of a recent article in the *Neue Berliner Musik-Zeitung*, which is condensed by *Dwight's Journal of Music*:—

"The first managers were the Abbe Perrin and Cambert, the composer, associated with Marquis Sourdeac, who, from love of occupation, was the machinist. At the end of a twelve-month, during which the managers cleared one hundred and twenty thousand francs, the management was taken from them and given to Lulli, Musical Director to Louis XIV. Lulli did quite as well as his predecessors, for he made a fortune of eight hundred thousand francs in fifteen years. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Francine, who leased the speculation to several capitalists, from whom he afterwards took it back. By the King's command the Dauphin's Master of the Horse was received into partnership with him in the year 1698. But the new-comer ruined him. The enterprise again passed into the hands of capitalists; was again resumed by Francine; was then carried on by a farmer of the customs, who was ruined, and then once more reverted to Francine, who was again unable to retain it. The King, who had himself hitherto been the principal director of his musical amusements, was so little edified by these continual changes that he entrusted the management to the chamberlains of the palace.

"Matters then became involved in good earnest. The Duc d'Antin, brother of the Marquise de Montespan, was appointed stage manager, but soon resigned the post. In 1723, a composer of the name of Destouches obtained the management, and disposed of it for the sum of 300,000 francs, to a M. Gruer, who was granted the patent for thirty years. He was, however, deprived of it by a peremptory resolution of the Council of State, and his previous partners, the Count Saint Gilles and the President Lebeni, became his successors, but after the lapse of ten months were sent into banishment. In 1732, Prince Cavignon was Head Royal Inspector; in 1733, Captain de Thuret obtained Gruer's patent, and in eleven years was ruined in health and fortune. In 1744, Berger entered upon the management with the same result.

"Next came a M. Trefontaine, who in sixteen months left the manager's room for the Bastile. By royal command the municipality now undertook the management—fresh troubles. In the year 1778 the Grand Opera received for the first time a subvention of eighty thousand francs, an enormous sum for the period, yet, after a twelve month's trial, the manager, De Visnis, would not retain the office. In 1780 Louis XVI again leased out the theatre to the municipality, and Berton, the composer, became manager. In 1790 the municipality again undertook the burden, and in 1792 Francoeur obtained the patent for thirty years. He was, however, deposed no later than in 1793, and replaced by a committee consisting of the most violent *sans cullottes*. Danton, Heber, Henrion, etc., were now to be met behind the scences once frequented by crowds of elegant gentlemen.

"One evening, after Lainez had sung a patriotic ode, a man, who had been talking upon the stage to the chiefs of the Revolution, went up to him and said good-humoredly, 'Citizen, your ode is worth nothing. I know you did not write it, but I advise you, for the future, before offering the nation such stupid trash, to show it to me; I will act as censor.' 'Yes,' observed one of the choristers present, 'and our good-natured censor knows all about slashing and cutting.' Lainez afterwards learned that his critic was the Executioner of Paris, who spent his spare time at the Opera. The affrighted artist then perceived the hidden meaning of the chorister's words.

"After the Reign of Terror, a manager was again appointed. During the Consulate, the Grand Opera was placed under the supervision of the Prefect of the Palace. In 1807, the High Chamberlain was director of the theatres, and Picard manager, which he continued under Louis XVIII also. In 1821 Habeneck was manager under the Chief Intendant and Minister of the Royal Household, Count de Blacas. After the revolution of July, the opera was made a private undertaking, and M. Veron became manager. In 1835 he gave up his place to M. Duponchel, and retired a millionaire. (It was during his management that 'Robert le Diable' and 'Les Huguenots' were produced.) After Duponchel came, in 1840, Leon Pillet, who, in seven years, contracted debts to the amount of 513,000 francs. Duponchel then again undertook the management with M. Nestor Roqueplan. The latter remained as sole manager after the events of 1848.

"On the establishment of the empire, the opera was once more placed under the control of the Minister of the Imperial Household. The last three 'Imperial' managers have been:—1854, M. Crosnier; 1856, M. Alphonse Royer; and 1862, M. Perrin, who is now the first private manager. Previously to 1789, the salaries of the principal singers amounted to 9000 francs, and those of the dancers to 7000; during the revolution, they amounted to 20,000 and 15,000, with certain State grants. Before 1789, a *figurante* received 700 francs, and during the consulate, 1300. In the time of Louis XVI the orchestra cost 45,000 francs, and in that of Napoleon I. 132,000. At the present day the first singers cost annually sums of 60,000, 80,000, 120,000, or 150,000 francs each. The other expenses, amounting before 1789 to a few hundred thousand francs, and during the first empire to a million and a half, have now risen to four millions."

THE LATE DR. LATHROP.—John H. Lathrop, LL. D., President of the University of the State of Missouri, died at Columbia, Mo., August 2, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. President Lathrop was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y. He graduated at Yale College, and was a tutor at that institution for four years and a half. In 1826 he was admitted to the bar. He was a teacher in several schools, and from 1829 to 1840 was a professor at Hamilton College. He was president, at different times, of several colleges in the West. He was greatly honored by those who knew him intimately.

Our Navy on a Peace Footing.

The official "Register of the Officers of the United States Navy," corrected up to the 1st of August, is just issued from the Government printing office at Washington. It shows that the regular officers of the navy, on the active, retired, and reserved lists, number a little over two thousand, as follows:—

Admiral	1
Vice-Admirals	1
Rear-Admirals—active list	10
" " —retired list	17
Commodores—active list	25
" —retired list	21
Captains—active list	50
" —retired list	14
" —reserved list	7
Commanders—active list	90
" —retired list	28
" —reserved list	11
Lieutenant-Commanders—active list	173
" " —retired list	4
Lieutenants—active list	4
" —retired list	9
" —reserved list	10
Masters—active list	41
" —reserved list	7
Midshipmen—graduates	155
" —on probation (4 classes)	308
Surgeons—active list	79
" —retired list	20
Passed Assistant Surgeons—active list	38
" " —retired list	3
Assistant Surgeons—active list	38
" " —retired list	2
Paymasters—all ranks	150
Chaplains—all ranks	28
Professors of Mathematics	13
Naval Constructors	12
Naval Storekeepers	6
Engineers—all ranks	351
Boatswains	53
Gunners	66
Carpenters	46
Sailmakers	35
Marine Corps—officers	101
Total	2048

A large number of volunteer officers, not included in this list, remain in the service, assigned to various commands on shipboard or in navy yards, or awaiting orders.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FINAL SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GILSBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
(First Division)
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on FRIDAY, August 24, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described lot of Quartermaster's stores viz.:—

8000 feet Hickory, Ash, and Oak Plank.
2000 feet one and two-inch Gum Hose.
18 tons T Railroad Iron.
1072 lbs cast iron Railroad Chairs.
9 Hand Cars.
6 Warehouse Trucks.
3 Wagons (two-horse).
1 Hay Scale (Fairbanks).
3 Platform Scales (Fairbanks).
3 Counter Scales (Fairbanks').
5 Portable Forges.
4 Smith's Bellows.
13 Anvils.
1 Tire Bender.
1 Tire Drill.
1 Hand Drill.
1 Running Mill.
75 Gum Buckets.
1 Work-hour Bell (large).
Medicines, Bitters, etc.

ALSO,

Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Stationery Cases, Iron Bedsteads, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Cooking Utensils, Bar and Scrap-Iron, Spokes, Felloes, Wagon Wheels, Bailers, Cold Chisels, Axes, Hammers, Farrier Knives, Punches, Stocks and Dies, Reading Tools, Travellers, Vices, Wrenches, Adzes, Augers, Braces and Bits, Wood Camps, Tenon Cutters, Gouges, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Spirits Levels, Tape Lines,
Planes, Glue Pots, Saw Sets, Hand-saws, Cross-cut Saws, Iron Squares, Frying Squares, Broad Axes, Calipers, Compasses, Mallets, Pincers, Screwdrivers, Spokeshaves, Spitting Guages, Round and Straight Knives, Cutting Pliyers, Rivet Sets, Claw and Edge Tools, Pricking Wheels, Paint Brushes, Paint Cans, Paint Muller, Paint Stone, Paint Mill, Paints, Colors, Venetian Red, Grindstones and Frames, Soldering Irons, Lumber Rule, Wheelbarrows, &c., &c.

Together with many other articles not above enumerated.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Chesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge
8 13 10t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof, with lawful interest; and so to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time, advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas, It was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee will, on the 5th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four-tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west thirty-nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning containing forty-four acres of land.

Date, June 21, 1866.

HAMILTON SPENCER,
6 29 110t Trustee.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
w fm 3 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Q. M. U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, August 22, at LINCOLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described lumber:—

About 30,000 feet 2 inch Oak Plank.
" 50,000 feet 2½ " " "
" 110,000 feet 3 " " "
" 7,000 feet 3½ " " "
" 50,000 feet 4 " " "
" 10,000 feet 5 " " "
" 15,000 feet 1½ " Ash Plank.
" 60,000 feet 4 " " "
" 20,000 feet 5 " " "
" 10,000 feet 2 " Hickory Plank.
" 5,000 feet 3 " " "
" 8,000 feet 4 " " "
" 20,000 feet 1 " Poplar Boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of Carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.
8 3 16t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.
No. 250 G street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:—

Two second-class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One Tender Truck, two small Truck Cars
One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels and axles.
Seventy tons "I" Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard, nearly new; fifteen Stoves; two fifteen-ton Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.

(25) Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second-hand Railroad spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also,

Nine Frame Buildings.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will be sold at Pittsburg, Pa., at eleven o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,

Eleven new Box Cars, five feet guage; Pennock & Co., Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna., builders.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
8 7 3w Bvt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twenty-fourth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c:—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Case.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Pliers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Ribers.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Lumbers for Battery
240 Porous Cups.
162 (13) oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1065 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2300 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
25,000 pounds Wire Iron.
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
199 Insulators, block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Tool Reels.
78 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Handles
3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30
7 pounds Gutta Percha (in shee s)
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
393 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 19t Depot of Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8, 1866.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, ETC.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, August 18th, and WEDNESDAY, August 22d, 1866, commencing on each of the days specified at 10 o'clock A. M., in lots to suit purchasers, large quantities of the following described Harness, etc., viz:—

Lead Ambulance Harness, repaired, sets of.
Lead Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Ambulance Harness, worn, sets of.
Mectlellan Saddles, worn.
Collars, assorted (Mule and Horse), worn.
Wagon Bridles, worn.
Wagon Saddles, worn.
Head Halters and Chains, worn.
Neck Straps and Chains, worn.

All this Harness is made of the best materials, strong and serviceable, and was carefully inspected when purchased by the Government, and is now sold because the war is ended, and is no longer needed for the army.

Railroads, Passenger Railroads, and Express Companies, Manufacturers, Farmers, and Harness Dealers are respectfully invited to attend this sale. Such an opportunity will not occur again. It is probably the last large lot of Government Harness that will be sold in this city, and will not bring anything like its true value. Much money may be made by purchasers reselling and disposing of the same in the West and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Government funds, a deposit of twenty-five per cent to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance within twenty-four hours after the sale.

All articles purchased must be removed within two days from date of sale.

By order of

Brevet Brig. Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
8 7 11t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH R. BARNES,
8 11 smw 20t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerful recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup to coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Gerhard, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Embard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 325 Sansom street.
John Woodside, No. 1231 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Marca, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebler, No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
F. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartel, No. 527 S. second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1022 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Gatby, No. 9 Bonnet's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street.
T. E. Thomas, No. 126 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Santoro, Opera Manager.
John Mcginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETIONS.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or SIX Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Consultation to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 4

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE."

For Gonorrhœa, and all Diseases Arising from Youthful Indiscretion.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Syphilis, Etc.

For Syphilis, the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. It will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is, in case of Syphilis, used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 8 4 5

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificate should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the chief corrosive and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemis

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 11 9m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. June 4, 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:20 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:25 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 6:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passenger for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 9:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:35 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pittsburg express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:45 A. M. and 9:45 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 2:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:20 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of the REDEEMED, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $62·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half rate.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal points, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at reduced rate to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and NOBLE Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9:10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10 minutes, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9:10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:40 minutes A. M., 12:40, 6:40, and 9:25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6¾, 7, 7:50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1¾, and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk

FOURTH EDITION

THE GREAT CONVENTION

PROCEEDINGS THIS AFTERNOON.

The Prayer at Opening.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

THE OFFICIAL LIST OF THE OFFICERS.

Speech of Senator Doolittle.

VALLANDIGHAM'S LETTER IN FULL

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

MIGHTY WIGWAM OF THE NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON CONVENTION, August 15, 1 P. M.

The Prayer.

The following prayer was offered up by the Rev. Dr. Holsinger, of Washington, Tenn.:—

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou hast been the dwelling-place for all generations, before we were brought forth. Even from everlasting to everlasting—Thou art God, and in the name of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, this time we ask Thee for His sake to pardon all our sins. In Thy Providence we have been brought together here for a special purpose, and we ask the kind Father to give us a portion of His Holy spirit on the present occasion, and that Thou wouldst give us to feel the responsibilities which rest upon us; and as millions in all future time are to be affected for weal or for woe by the doings of this Convention, may we be imbued with Infinite wisdom.

May we feel glad that the storms of war have passed by, and that we are permitted to be reunited under the arch, and all our States to be represented together.

We ask Thee, kind Father, that the stars on the field of our national emblem may be cemented, and may be what it represents to be. May our Union be permanent; may it be lasting; and in order that this may be our success, we ask Thee, kind Father, to give us the spirit of our fathers, that their mantles may fall upon us, and may the spirit of 1776 abide and dwell among us in this Convention, and may God bless us all together.

We ask Thee for temporal prosperity, that it may rest upon the land. May peace reign everywhere. May our fields produce in abundance. May our goods be increased, and may we appropriate them all to the beneficent purposes of promoting the good of our race and the glory of God. We now ask Thee to bless our future Convention proceedings.

And especially we would ask Thy blessing to rest upon the President of these United States; give him the head and heart and hands to accomplish Thy mighty work, which Thou hast been pleased to give him to do.

And we pray Thee to encircle us in Thy arms, for we are all living creatures. In a few years we will be called, and we will sleep in the silence of the tomb, as our fathers do to-day.

Impress our hearts with the solemnity of the occasion; may we be honest men; may we act singly for the good of the country, and for Thy glory; may we fear God, and keep His commandments, and when we come to be changed from being in the world, may we die in peace with all our fellow men, having faith in God, and finally, through the blood of our Blessed Redeemer, may we shout the song of triumph at the right hand of Thy Majesty on high forever and forever. Amen.

Report Called For.

A delegate from Maryland—I move that the Committee on Organization report the officers of this Convention. Carried.

Report of the Committee on Organization.

I will read the report of the Committee on Organization:—

The Committee appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention report as follows:—

For President.

James Doolittle, of Wisconsin. (Tremendous applause.)

Vice-Presidents.

State of Maine, Leonard Wood; New Hampshire, Edwin Marsh; Vermont, Hiram Clark; Massachusetts, W. B. Hill; Rhode Island, Alfred Anthony; Kentucky, Hon. O. F. Winchester; New York, Hon. James F. Paxton (cheers); New Jersey, John Mershamberg (cheers; Pennsylvania, Asa Packer (cheers); Delaware, A. R. Stockwell; Maryland, General Packer; Virginia, Hon. John W. Poindexter; West Virginia, James Lerman; North Carolina, John A. Gilmer; South Carolina, Judge B. J. Wardlaw; Georgia, Richard F. Lyon; Florida, Judge Thomas Lindall; Mississippi, G. A. Childs; Louisiana, Cuthbert Bullitt; Texas, General and ex-President E. G. Burnett; Tennessee, Thomas A. R. Nelson; Alabama, George F. Hewston (cheers); Kentucky, Hon. J. W. Radway; Ohio, Hon. Rufus B. Haney; Illinois, E. K. Greene; Missouri, Hon. John Hogan (cheers); Minnesota, Franklin Seal; Wisconsin, Gilbert Mongtomery (cheers); Iowa, Edward Johnson; Kansas, J. L. Pendrick; California, William D Homan; Arkansas, Hon. George L. Corwin; District Columbia, Joseph H. Hoey; Dacotah, Judge J. W. Turner; Nebraska, George L. Miller; Colorado, Hon. B. F. Hill; Washington Territory, Ellwood Evans. (Cheers.)

Secretaries.

Maine, James Kane; New Hampshire, S. S. Cutler; Vermont, George H. Simonds; Massachusetts, Charles Wright; Rhode Island, James Parsons; Kentucky, James Hake; New York, A. O. Perrin; New Jersey, Thomas Wilson; Pennsylvania, A. Weaver; Delaware, J. H. Clarke; Maryland, Dr. W. W. Watkins; Virginia, Edward Singleton; West Virginia, Henry W. Walker; North Carolina, S. S. Patton; South Carolina, Jim Simons; Georgia, H. S. Creston; Mississippi, A. G. Mishern; Louisiana, A. W. Walker; Arkansas, Louis Goodwin; Texas, J. M. Lanner; Tennessee, John Miller; Alabama, John Daystree; Kentucky, M. H. Aslin; Ohio, E. Beaslin; Illinois, John Maginnis; Michigan, General John B. Burk; Missouri, L. Wilkinson; Wisconsin, John L. Goodwin; Iowa, S. C. Packer.

Address of Senator Doolittle.

Senator Doolittle then stepped forward, and was received with vociferous cheering. He spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Convention and fellow-citizens of the United States:—For the distinguished honor of being called upon to preside over the deliberations of this Convention, I sincerely thank you. I could have wished that its responsibilities had fallen upon another. But relying upon that generous confidence which called me to the Chair, I enter at once upon its duties with an earnest desire for the success of that great cause in which we are now engaged.

This Convention will prove to be one of the greatest events of the present day, "for peace hath her victories, as well as war." This is a crowning victory of peace. For the first time in six long, weary years, a Convention representing all the States is now assembled. It has been an interval of blood and agony and tears. We have been engaged in the most gigantic civil war the world has ever seen.

A thousand battle-fields have been drenched with fraternal blood. But now, thanks be to Almighty God, the war is over, and peace, blessed peace, has finally come. Peace has come, and come to stay. (Prolonged cheers.) If all the people of the United States could look in upon this Convention, witnessing North and South, East and West, joining in fraternal association, our work would be already done. (Cheers.) If they could have seen the full delegations of Massachusetts and South Carolina entering arm in arm, if they could see this body, greater in numbers, in weight and character than any ever assembled before on this continent, joining hands, there would be no coming struggle at the polls. I remember that Massachusetts in 1812 taught through some of her statesmen the doctrine of secession, while South Carolinia fired the first gun in its favor in 1861; yet Massachusetts poured out the first blood in the contest, and now the representatives of these two States enter arm in arm, and could the whole people of the United States witness this, there would be no further strife.

Could Massachusetts herself have witnessed it, she would return to Congress no one who was not pledged to recognize all the rights of every State under the Constitution, including that of representation in both Houses of Congress. (Cheers.) I take great pleasure in endorsing every word said by the distinguished gentleman (General Dix) who preceded me. But as all the people of the United States are not here present, the burden of the labor rests upon us.

The next Congress shall recognize the right to equal representation. (Cheers.) When that is done the Union will be restored (cheers), and then we shall enter upon a higher career than that of any other Government. We shall stand in the vanguard of liberty, and lead by our example all the nations of the earth. Without detaining you further, I shall at once enter upon the duties of the Chair.

The band then played the "Star Spangled Banner" the delegates meanwhile congratulating each other upon the temper of the President's address.

The President then invited the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries to come forward and occupy seats upon the platform, the band the while playing "Tramp, Tramp."

General Steadman, of Ohio, then presented the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was read by the Secretary. There were no contested seats, save from the States of Maine, Delaware, and New York, which were disposed of in a satisfactory manner.

General Steadman then moved the previous question, when the report was unanimously adopted.

A letter from the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was then announced by Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, amid vociferous cheering.

The Chairman stated that it required the unanimous consent of the Convention to have it read.

Objections were at once made, when a motion was made to suspend the rule, which prevailed.

Mr. Vallandigham's Letter.

GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug 14.—To the Chairman of the National Union Convention—SIR:—I have this day received from the National Union Committee, through the Hon. William S. Groesbeck, Chairman of the joint Ohio delegations to your Convention, a ticket of admission as a delegate from that State. The Hon. General McCook, Chairman of the Democratic delegation from Ohio, has also communicated to me the following resolution, this morning adopted by that delegation:—

Resolved unanimously, by the Democratic Ohio delegation that we recognize the right of Clement L. Vallandigham a duly elected delegate from the third Congressional District of Ohio, to hold a seat in that Convention. That we should regard his exclusion from such seat as an unjust and unwarrantable infringement of the rights of the Democracy of said district, and are ready to stand by him in the assertion of his rights and the rights of his constituents.

That we endorse cordially the purity and patriotism of his motives, and his fitness to sit in said Convention; yet for the sake of harmony and good feeling in the same, and in order to secure the great ends for which it is called, we consent to his withdrawal from the delegation, and from a seat in the Convention, if, in his judgment, his duty to his constituents shall justify such a withdrawal.

Yielding my own deliberate convictions of duty and right to the almost unanimous opinion and decision of friends whose wisdom and soundness of judgment and sincerity and purity of motives I may not question, to the end that there shall be no pretext from any quarter for any controverted question or disturbing element in the Convention to mar its harmony, or hinder in any way the good results for the cause of the Constitution, the Union, and public liberty, which shall follow from its deliberations and its action, I hereby withdraw from the Ohio delegation, and decline taking my seat in the Convention.

The letter concludes with a few words explanatory of the position and policy of the writer, and a defense of the principles that have lately guided him in relation to national affairs.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, then arose amidst the most boisterous cheering, and offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two from each State and Territory to report resolutions and an address.

A telegraphic despatch from the President of the United States was then read, as follows:—

WASHINGTON, August 14.—To the Honorable O. H. Browning and A. W. Randall, Philadelphia Convention:—I thank you for your cheering and encouraging despatch. The finger of Providence is unerring, and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted and the country will be restored. My faith is unbroken as to the ultimate success.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Committee on Resolutions and Address was then announced by the Chairman and read by the Secretary. The names of Cowan, Chairman of the Committee, Browning, Graham, and others, were loudly cheered.

Considerable time was then consumed in the attempt to rectify the list of the representatives of the different States upon the Committee.

The Committee reads as follows:—

Hon. Edgar Cowen of Pennsylvania, Chairman:—Maine, R. D. Rice, G. M. Weston; New Hampshire, C. D. Bowers, H. Bingham; Vermont, C. N. Daven, C. H. Williams; Massachusetts, D. N. Couch; Rhode Island, Thomas Steer, W. B. Lawrence; Connecticut, O. S. Seymour, —— Dixon; New York, H. J. Raymond, S. D. Chulk; New Jersey, General Mott; Pennsylvania, Edgar A. Cowen, William Bigler; Delaware, J. P. Comegys, A. Stuckly; Maryland, Reverdy Johnson, J. P. Chrisfield; Virginia, R. H. Parker, L. Meagher; North Carolina, William A. Graham, N. Boyden; South Carolina, B. S. Perry, — McGowan; Georgia, J. R. Wright, B. W. Alexander; Florida, William Marion, Governor Call; Alabama, G. C. Langdon; Louisiana, John Ray, — Murdock; Texas, P. H. Epperson; Arkansas, William Ryers, M. L. Bell; Kentucky, Garrett Davis, E. Heiss; Tennessee, J. S. Bryan, J. Baxter; Ohio, Samuel Hinckle, S. W. McCook; Indiana, J. S. Davis, T. A. Hendricks; Illinois, O. H. Browning, S. S. Marshall; Michigan, W. P. McCleary, C. E. Stewart; Wisconsin, C. A. Eldridge, J. R. Steele; Iowa, Charles Mason, T. H. Benton; Kansas, C. W. Blaine, W. A. Dallas; Nevada, George G. M. Beebee, G. W. Barnum; California, R. J. Walker, Senator McDougal; Oregon, G. S. Curry; District of Columbia, Richard Merrick; Idaho, C. F. Powell, H. W. Depugh; Washington Territory, Edward Randall; New Mexico, G. P. Esty; Missouri, J. O. Brookhead, A. A. King; Minnesota, Henry M. Price, D. Norton; Dacotah, A. J. Fourke.

A resolution was then offered, and referred under the rules to the Committee, for recommending the revision of the neutrality laws.

The Convention then took a recess, while the Committee on Resolutions were retiring for deliberation.

At 12 o'clock to-day the scene inside the Wigwam baffles description. It becoming generally known that the Convention would assemble at the Wigwam, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, long before the hour announced for the commencement of business, the spacious edifice was completely filled, not an available seat was vacant, and such a perfect sea of human heads as presented itself to the sight has rarely been seen in this city.

A large number of ladies were present, and many of them were accompanied by children. The ladies and children were furnished with seats in the gallery at the western end of the Wigwam.

In addition to the notables mentioned, we noticed the following gentlemen on the main stand:—

Major-General Alexander McDowell McCook and Major-General S. Wylie Crawford; the noted Captain Isaiah Rynders, President of the New York Empire Club; and Heister Clymer, Esq., Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

When it was announced that Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, had been selected as permanent President, the applause was deafening and long continued. When General Dix, the temporary Chairman, introduced Senator Doolittle to the assembled multitude, it was some time before he could speak, so intense and enthusiastic was the reception that greeted him.

Senator Doolittle's speech, which will be found below, was delivered with great precisness and effect. Every word was slowly and distinctly uttered, and the speaker displayed oratorical acquirements of no mean calibre. The enunciation of sentiments that found a response in the feelings of those present was greeted with a perfect whirlwind of applause.

The allusion to the circumstance that the present Congress would not be returned was received with great favor. The applause was prolonged, and interrupted the progress of the speech.

The contractors for the Wigwam have informed us that the building will accommodate 15,000 people; if such is the fact, there were 15,000 present; for while Senator Doolittle was speaking there was not a nook or corner in the vast auditorium that did not display a human head.

Just before Senator Doolittle commenced his speech there was considerable excitement in the galleries near the main entrance on Girard avenue, and for a time it was thought that a riot was about to ensue. Everybody jumped to their feet, and those nearest the doors made a rapid exit. The ladies and children were greatly alarmed, and much confusion ensued for a few minutes. The exact cause of the difficulty could not be ascertained, but, however, order was soon restored, and delegates and spectators quietly took their seats.

The decorations of the Wigwam have been increased since yesterday. The main entrance has been beautifully ornamented with American flags, studded with shields of the different States, and silk flags have been added to various parts of the building.

Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, created great excitement by advancing towards the Speaker's desk, and announcing that he had a letter from C. L. Vallandigham, which he desired read. It was soon whispered around that the letter contained his withdrawal as a delegate, and, anticipating its contents, a storm of applause broke forth.

The letter was handed to the President, and by the President to the Secretary, when the President announced that as the letter was a resignation, the unanimous consent of the Convention was necessary. Mr. Campbell, of New York, then opposed the reading of the letter, which action was greeted with applause. A manifest desire was exhibited to hear the letter read, however, and Reverdy Johnson rose and moved that the rules be suspended, and that the letter be read. This was carried almost unanimously, and the letter was then read. That portion of his letter which contained his resignation was received with tumultuous applause, which pervaded every portion of the building.

From Havana and Mexico.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The steamer *Liberty* brings Havana advices of August 9

Mexican advices confirm the statement that the Emperor has reformed his ministry, for a a letter to the President of the old Ministry, thanking him for his services, Maximilian explains that the change is made to secure unity and the pacification of the country, and says that it is in harmony with the mission of the Empress, and demonstrates that the Government acts in accord with with its glorious allies. He then appeals for harmony of action amongst the people to sustain him. Foreigners have been authorized to protect themselves when the police are inefficient. The guerillas overrun the country, committing serious depredations.

Return of Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The Secretary of State has returned to Washington, after an absence of five days on a visit to his home at Auburn, New York.

[Another Cholera Ship at New York.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The steamer *Bavaria* has just arrived at Quarantine. She has had five deaths from cholera on her voyage, and has four cases now on board.

RAIN AND THE FENIANS.

George Francis Train's Despatch to the Secretary of State on Behalf of the Fenians—Mr. Seward to the Queen of England—The Fenians of Pennsylvania Ask the Recall of the Consuls at Dublin and Cork—John Mitchel Homeward Bound, Etc. Etc.

The following has been handed to us for publication by our special reporter:—

NEBRASKA DELEGATION, CONTINENTAL, Parlor No. 6, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1866

Hon. Henry Stanbery, Secretary of State and Attorney-General, State Department, Washington, D. C.:—

American toadyism to England paralyzes American nationality.

One thousand Head Centres, representing one million Irishmen, believe you like America better than England.

Despatch Read to the Fenian Congress the Day Before the President Released John Mitchell, who Returns Next Week from Paris.

EVERETT HOUSE, NEW YORK, October 15, 1865.—To the Hon. William H. Seward, Auburn, N. Y.:—I address the Fenian Brotherhood Wednesday night at the Philadelphia Academy—Irish Congress present. May I deny English assertion that Irish arrests are made through your advices?

(Signed) GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY.

AUBURN, N. Y., October 16, 1865.

To George Francis Train, Everett House, New York:—I cannot depart from my habit of leaving my vindication against calumnies to an intelligent country and a candid world.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Two hundred thousand Fenians having died for the Union, an intelligent country and candid world think your predecessor's cable despatch should have read thus:—

To the Queen of England:—

"Your orders through Lord Bruce are obeyed. America remains strictly neutral, as England did. Jails full of Fenian chiefs, who are still being prosecuted.

"Please release American citizens in Irish and Canadian prisons, and pay *Alabama* claims whenever you think proper."

As the radicals refused to repeal the neutrality laws, while blaming the President for enforcing them, you, as Secretary of State, and Attorney-General, have power to do justice to a brave people, *ad interim*.

Andrew Wynne—Pennsylvania State Centre—on behalf of the Fenians respectfully asks the removal of the Consuls at Dublin and Cork, for insulting our citizens in English jails.

Official documents forwarded by mail.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Geo. Francis Train after the Chairman of the New York Delegation with a Sharp Stick.

Proceedings of the New York Delegation—Special Despatch to the New York Daily News.

NEBRASKA DELEGATION, PARLOR NO. 5, CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

To the Chairman of the New York Delegation:—Mr. Tilden suggested that it would be well to take the sense of the meeting on the subject of outside delegates. He saw by the list of arrivals that there were some forty or fifty claiming to be delegates, who might not be in sympathy with them, and might, in fact, belong to the enemy. He hoped the member on credentials would act firmly on the subject, and no one be admitted except the regular delegates or those whom they might vote to admit individually. He also hoped that Mr Train would be excluded and the Convention not be subjected to the degradation of a four-hour speech from such an erratic nuisance Mr. Train was, therefore, understood to be excluded.

You represent the dress circle, I the pit. Instead of the Democratic party owning the Irish, the Irish have got it into their heads that they own the Democratic party.

Your proposition to shut out the only Irish delegate in the Convention, is an assumption of impudence worthy of your railway history.

The exposition of your Chicago conspiracy seems to have affected your temper.

Here is your platform, offering to sell out for thirty pieces of silver:—

THE TRIM-PIZZLE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That to please the Trim-Pizzle Candidate for President, we have war

Resolved, That to please the Trim-Pizzle Candidate for Vice-President, we have peace.

Resolved, That to please all the Big and all the Little Trim-Pizzles expecting office, the Trim-Pizzle War go on till the Trim Pizzle Peace is signed.

CHICAGO, August, 1864.

Your old Jacksonian gun has a new stock (war-a-failure), new barrel (rifle), not old smooth-bore (secession) New lock (percussion), not flint (Vallandigham Peace Resolution). Old Jacksonian gun (Democratic party), but the touch-hole, and that you blew off at Chicago in trying to snap it with a Rothschild cap. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

MEXICO.

Evacuation of Monterey by the Imperialists—Tampico Captured by the Liberals—Imperialists Retreating to San Luis Potosi—Marshal Bazaine Returning to the Capital in Hot Haste—Juarez Advancing His Capital to Monterey.

MATAMORAS, August 10.—Monterey, Saltillo, and numerous towns fell into the hands of the Liberals on the 28th of July. The imperial forces retreated to San Luis Potosi. Marshal Bazaine has gone to the capital post haste. The rumored recapture of Monterey by the French is incorrect. Tampico, with the exception of two strong forts, has fallen. The garrison of the forts cannot hold out. They are short of provisions and water. The Liberals have sunk several vessels in the channel to prevent the reinforcement of the garrison by troops from Vera Cruz. Mexican Imperial troops are joining the Liberals in large numbers. The Imperialists are disheartened and the Liberals elated, and a general uprising is now in progress all over Mexico. President Juarez is *en route* to Monterey. He is expected to arrive there on the 7th instant.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

GALVESTON, August 12.—The investment of Tampico ended in its capture and occupation by the Liberal forces on the 1st of August. About two hundred and fifty French were surrounded after the capture of the town, and would not surrender. The Liberals sank several vessels at the entrance of the harbor, which the French could not remove in the attempt to release their land forces.

Monterey was evacuated by the Imperialists by order of Bazaine on the evening of the 25th of July, leaving all the guns spiked and the powder wet, and Escobedo's forces took possession next morning. They were received by the people with the greatest demonstrations of joy. The Imperialists fled towards Saltillo, on their way to San Luis Potosi, where Bazaine is concentrating to make a stand. Northern Mexico is now free from Imperialists.

The *J. W. Everman*, from New York, arrived with a large cargo of arms, etc., at Brazos on the 7th inst. The cargo was taken off by the steamer *Tamaulipas* on Friday, and sent up the Rio Grande for the Liberal army. The French corvette *Adonis* came up from Vera Cruz to intercept her, but was about twelve hours too late. General Lew Wallace is a Major-General in the Liberal army. Rumors of the recapture of Monterey by the Imperialists have proved to be without foundation. Escobedo holds it securely with about seven thousand men.

—A child was born at White Pigeon, Michigan, having one head, two noses, four eyes, four ears, two mouths, and two chins.

Movements of Steamers.

BOSTON, August 15.—The *China* sailed to-day for Liverpool. She took out no specie.

FASTNET POINT, L. C., August 15.—The *Damascus*, from Liverpool August 3d via Londonderry August 4 passed here at 1 A. M. to-day, for Quebec.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Cotton dull at 34@36c. Flour has advanced 10@15c. 8000 barrels State sold at $5 90@10; Ohio, $8 70@11 65; Western, $5 90@9 25; Southern $9 75@15. Wheat 1@2c. higher; sma l sales Corn 1c higher; sales of 35,000 bushels at 82c Beef steady. Pork firm; $32 12½@32 25. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Illinois Central, 122; Michigan Southern, 85; New York Central, 104½; Reading, 113½; Hudson River, 119; Virginia 6s, 65; Erie Railroad, 67½; Boston Water Power, 29; Western Union Telegraph, 56½; Treasury 7 3 10s, 105½; 10 40s, 100; Coupon 6s, 110½; Gold, 150½.

ROBBING A SHOW-CASE.—William Murphy and W. C. Smith were arrested yesterday upon the charge of attempting to rob a show-case in front of the jewelry store of Mr. Baton, in Chesnut street, above Seventh. They did not succeed in getting any plunder. They were committed by Alderman Beitler.

CHOLERA.—Since our report of yesterday there have been twelve cases of Asiatic Cholera reported to the Board of Health. Of these there were three deaths.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa R 2d mt 6s	98½	100 sh Reading R R	56½
$300 U S 7-30s Aug	105½	100 sh do....b30	56½
$1000 U S 5-20s 65...	107½	100 sh do....s5int	53½
$2300 do ....reg.	107½	100 sh do.....56	53
$2000 Pa R 1st m 6s	100	800 sh do.....	53½
100 sh Penna R.....	58	200 sh do....s5 nt	56½
2 sh do.....	58½	100 sh do..... b30	56½
200 sh St Nch Coal.	3	600 sh do.....	53½
200 sh do..b30	3 1-16	100 sh do.....s60	56½
100 sh Big Mt'n..b60	5½	100 sh do.....s60	53½
100 sh Reading...c	56 56		

SECOND BOARD

$3700 Pa Wr Loan	101½	100 sh Ph & E.....	32½
$10000 Read m 6s 70..	96	100 sh do.....s5	32½
$4000 do.....	96	100 sh Sch N pf.....	85½
$1000 City 6s new....	98½		

—Dan Rice gave a circus exhibition in Genesee, one day this week, and took in $3000.

TO SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY! EXTRA BOUNTY!

TO SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, FATHERS, MOTHERS, BROTHERS, MINOR CHILDREN.

OWENS & CO.

Have collected Claims with greater satisfaction than any firm in the business.

OUR MOTTO IS PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY.

Bounty Bill just passed gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years since April 19, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds or other disability incurred in the line of duty, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above, and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra one hundred dollars.

To be obtained promptly by calling upon

OWENS & CO.,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street,
Second story front room.

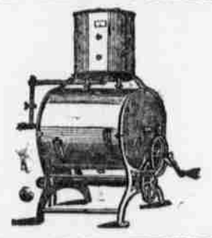
8 15 7t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
AUGUST 14, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Deposit of Temporary Loan, other than those issued for clearing-house purposes that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon at the time of presentation, between this date and August 26, and that after the latter date interest will cease on such certificates.

HUGH McCULLOCH
8 15 6t rp Secretary of the Treasury.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19 2m

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.,

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

THE FREEDMEN.

No Destitution in Alabama and Georgia.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Major Stuart Eldridge, A. A. A. General on General O. O. Howard's staff, having just returned from a tour through Northern Alabama and Georgia, reports, with regard to the rumors of a famine in those States, that he was unable to find a single case of starvation; that, although some destitution exists, it has been greatly exaggerated, and the want has been confined to their subsisting mainly on a few articles of food, of which, in nearly all cases, there has been a sufficiency. The complaints are ascribable, in a great part, to the idleness of the people. As long as the issue of rations continue, there will be found a necessity for its continuance. "While travelling incognito, as I did, I met very many claiming that it makes no difference how much destitution exists, or whether there is any, their people, having been ruined by the Yankee Government, are entitled to support at its hands, and say that they advocate getting all they can in any way." The crops of the year are sufficient with economy to supply the people till another crop is harvested. The system of placing Southern politicians, Rebels to-day, in control of the ration distribution, although it may promote good feeling and harmony between the various classes of society, is dangerous to the true interest of the ration issue. These men make through it political preferment, arrogating to themselves all the gratitude and credit of the benevolence. When I was acting as Adjutant-General of the Bureau in Mississippi, civilians were appointed as agents of the Bureau. An outcry was soon made by these parties of destitution, but, as fast as these appointments were revoked or allowed to become a dead letter, the reported suffering disappeared. The Union men and freedmen are the last to apply for aid. I would recommend the issue be immediately stopped, excepting where in cases of physical disability parties are unable to obtain food. All that is given out should be bread and meat. Up to the time of my inspection no relief had been extended by the State of Alabama." In Georgia 160,000 bushels of corn had been distributed by the Legislature to the disabled Confederates only. The estimates for rations being furnished by these citizen agents, the number of negroes counted or provided for is very small.

General Howard's Letter.

I am authorized to say that General Howard's letter to Powell Hart, of New York, was written in answer to questions asked by Congressman Hart, and without reference to the report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton.

The Cholera Among the New Orleans Freedmen.

The following telegram was received at twelve o'clock last night by General Howard:—

NEW ORLEANS, August 13.—General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau:—The cholera is now prevailing in this city, and will probably grow more malignant. The negroes especially will suffer for want of medical attendance. Can I employ five physicians at $150 per month to take charge of the negroes in as many districts in the city, and furnish medicines when necessary.

A. BAIRD, Major General Commanding.

To which General Howard telegraphed the following reply:—

The law allows but $100 per month. Contract for that, if possible. Furnish the physicians and medicines at any rate, explaining the absolute necessity.

Kidnapping.

A letter received by the Secretary of the Navy from Commodore Joseph Lanman, commanding the Atlantic Coast Squadron, dated August 11, states that, in regard to smuggling, or negro stealing business, at or near Smyrna, Florida, Commander Sartori, commanding steamer *Agawam*, has lately visited Musquito Inlet, Smyrna, and Fernandina, Florida; also Savannah, Georgia, arriving at Port Royal, S. C., on the 8th instant. Commander Sartori reports that he did not learn of any illegal traffic, neither any violation of law and order upon the coast.

Legislative Enactments.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Secretary Seward, in response to the resolution of the House to furnish them with a copy of all laws, etc., passed by Legislatures South affecting freedmen, omitted the following in his report from Mississippi's recent code:—

Section 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all penal and criminal laws now in force in this State, defining offenses and prescribing the mode of punishment for crimes and misdemeanors committed by slaves, free negroes, or mulattoes, be and the same are hereby re-enacted and declared to be in full force and effect against freedmen free negroes and mulattoes, except so far as the mode and manner of trial and punishment have been changed or altered by law.

According to the Revised Code of Mississippi, the mode and manner of trial and punishment is as follows:—

Article 58, section 9, p. 248 Revised Code, makes it punishable with death for a negro to murder, commit rape, burn houses, commit robbery, *or attempt to commit such crimes.*

Whites are punishable with death for the crime of murder only—their punishment for other offenses varies. The attempt to commit them is meted with slight and varied justice.

Article 45, page 245, provides that a slave shall receive 10 lashes if he is found away from the place of his employment.

Re-enacted for the freedmen by the Vagrant law.

Article 46, p. 246. Awards 29 lashes to the slave for buying or selling without written permission.

Re-enacted for the freedmen.

Art. 47—p. 246—Allows civil officers and others to appropriate to their own use any article a slave may be seeking to sell.

Re-enacted for the freedmen by Nagrant law, and explains why negro robbery in Mississippi is not corrected by the civil authorities.

Art. 51—p. 247—Makes it punishable for negroes to congregate at night, or hold school, etc.

Re-enacted as above.

Art. 63—p. 246—Both ears to be cut off for false witness.

Notwithstanding the Constitutional Convention abolished slavery in the States, these several laws were never stricken off the statute book, and provided they might be understood to have done so in their freeing the negroes, this fourth section of the new code expressly re-enacts the old laws. It will be borne in mind that free negroes and mulattoes are herein expressed, and none but such are now in the State.

Mr. Seward gave the State credit for

First. An act to confer civil rights on freedmen.

Second. An act to regulate the relation of master and apprentices, as relates to freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes.

Third. An act to amend the vagrant laws of the State.

Napoleon as "Archi-Monarch."

A FUNNY LETTER FROM A PARIS LAWYER.

M. Gagne, advocate, and author of the *Congres Sauveur*, writes as follows to *La France*, of Paris:—

"SIR:—I shall be superlatively flattered if, though a journalist, you have common sense, and if, consequently, you do me the supreme honor of inserting in your estimable paper this letter, in which I demand that his Majesty Napoleon III be immediately proclaimed Archi-Monarch of the world by the universal votes of peoples and of kings. And I have already stated in my petition to the Senate, the Archi-Monarch, representing the universal unity of Sovereigns and of States, should have under his domination the Elbe Duchies, the Danubian Principalities, Venetia, and all the other provinces in dispute, and which are the object of the infernal war. Allow me to tell you, sir, very respectfully, that by supporting my archi-monarchcial demands you will save France and the world, and you will become the greatest man of the future.

"I have the honor, etc.,

"GAGNE, Advocate, etc."

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